





A. L. DU TOIT, Editor.

CHASKA,

MINN.

# TIMELY TOPICS.

It don't require much money in Oil City to make the mayor go. He only gets a salary of one dollar a year.

It seems to be settled that five dollar a day will be the standard hotel price in Philadelphia during the Centennial.

Bristow is said to be as inveterate a smoker as Grant. Minnesota once had a man in charge of her treasury who was tied to his Segar.

A new virtue has been discovered in kerosene. A child in Mississippi was lately bitten by a rattlesnake and a perfect cure obtained by external application of kerosene oil.

Boston policemen are not allowed to wear paper collars when on duty. Only linen will withstand the violent exercise of helping women over the street crossings on hot days.

The fast mail trains are to be withdrawn. Congress will cut down the appropriation to a point making it impossible to continue them. "Penny wise and pound foolish."

The next sensation in financial circles likely to be caused by death is that of Commodore Vanderbilt. His physicians have little hope that he will live until the Centennial Fourth.

The exodus from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to the northwestern States is rapidly increasing. They go by the way of California and Oregon, just to see the country, you know.

It is now in order to address her as "Your Imperial Majesty," and give two crooks of the knee instead of one, for Victoria has added a new feather to her royal plume, and is a full-fledged Empress.

Piper's explanation that Mabel Young came to her death by the trap door falling upon her head may be true but if it is true the wretch ought to be hanged for his conduct at the time and since.

They say there is more money to be made in cats in the Black Hills than by mining gold. There is not a tabby to be found in the Hills, and rats and mice overrun everything. Who'll take out the first 10,000 as an experiment?

Mr. Beecher's New London lecture was fully as disastrous, financially, to its managers, as Tilton's Minnesota lectures to his. Beecher was given at a dead loss of \$150, and Tilton's averaged nearly as great a loss, besides losing half his "friends."

Hon. James Wilson, has written a letter positively declining a re-nomination to congress from Iowa. Mr. W. is the fifth of the present Iowa delegation who has declined longer to serve his State in Congress. His reasons are poor health and a desire to leave public life.

The attempt at silver resumption seems to be in danger of complete failure. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were paid out in the first ten days, but scarcely a dime could be found in circulation. It is found that many people hoard up the shining quarters in place of the greenbacks they have kept on hand.

Frank Daggett, the heavy Minnesota editor was about to take his seat at the breakfast table, one morning last week, when a young hopeful quickly removed the chair. People living a hundred miles away, along the St. Croix river, assert that they distinctly felt a severe earthquake shock, about that time.

The time is soon coming when a man can go to Arkansas and work off the results of swilling beer and guzzling whisky at the expense of the government, the courts having decided the right of ownership of the Hot Springs against the present holders. It is expected that military aid will be required in gaining possession.

It looks at this distance from his route of travel that it is about time that the people living in towns visited by Mr. Pedro, from Brazil, should understand that that gentleman is not dying to receive welcomes from them. San Francisco got out its brass bands and blatted blizzards with a train arrived there, but Pedro had stopped at another station and made his way to his hotel in a carriage.

One of the great uses of our Centennial exhibition will be to teach our own people what our manufacturers are doing, as compared with those of foreign countries. There is one department in which this comparison is sure to prove very gratulating to our national pride: we are generally even with, and in many respects have surpassed our foreign rivals in silk manufacture, and employ fifteen thousand operatives.

## THE POWER OF ROME.

Home Telegram, 27th.

Representatives of some of the great powers were recently in a conference with several influential cardinals, with a view of ascertaining the best means of bringing to an end the conflicts between various States and the Church. The cardinals unanimously declared peace was impossible unless the spiritual independence of the Church was acknowledged. The alliances and agreements between the Church and State were regulated by the concordat, without either party being made subordinate.

## SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Crimes, Criminals and Casualties

Postmaster Ventine, of Sandusky, Ohio has been arrested for robbing the mails. The President has directed that Sanders, the murderer at Fort Smith lately executed, be hanged on the 24 of June.

Count Von Arnim has been sentenced to dismiss from the public service and to pay costs of proceedings. Cheap enough. The Benders are again before the public. This time two women, supposed to be the mother and her daughter Kate, have been arrested at Laramie City, Wyoming.

A family from Pennsylvania, named Baker, was recently murdered by Indians about one hundred miles from Custer City. The bodies of the father, mother and two children were found.

Judge J. E. Garson, of Crab Orchard, Ky., was lately murdered by a man named John Smith. Three sons of the Judge attempted to lynch the murderer, but failed to accomplish their purpose.

McKee, the leader of the St. Louis whisky ring, has been sentenced to two years in jail and to pay a fine \$10,000. A stay of proceedings was granted to give him time for application for a remission of the imprisonment on the ground of the sentence.

John Greble, of Peoria, Ill., shot John Lockwood, a river rough, blowing the top of his head entirely off. Lockwood, in an altercation with Mrs. Greble, beat her severely about the head, and received the above described punishment from the husband.

Westerville, the man who is in prison for complicity in the Charlie Ross abduction, has been interviewed by the wife of one of the dead abductors, and entreated to tell all he knows. He earnestly declared that he knew nothing to lead to the boy's whereabouts.

Prof. Parker, of the Iowa State University met with a terrible affliction, last week. While out rowing with his son and daughter, and niece, his boat overturned and his two children were drowned. The boy was aged 15 and the girl 13. The father exerted himself to the utmost to save the children, but the current was so strong he was unable to do so.

A short time since James Wilkinson was arrested for embezzlement in New Orleans. He was visited, while confined in the Louisiana jail, by a man named J. K. Phelps who was arrested as an accomplice. Both men were stripped and searched, and the sum of \$2,600 found in Wilkinson's stocking, which is so far held without owner. Phelps was released on writ of habeas corpus.

A terrible theater casualty occurred in Rouen, France, on the 26th. A fire broke out in the theater Des Arts while the actors were dressing, and only seventy-five persons were in the building. All avenues of exit were soon cut off by the fire, and many perished in the flames. Four soldiers were killed and fifteen wounded in endeavoring to save lives.

A sickening crime has been unearthed in the town of Forest, Ohio. A father and son and daughter were working in a cornfield, when the father became enraged at the lad and told him to the ground with a hand-spike, after which he pounded him until life was extinct. The brute then threatened the little girl with a like fate if she exposed him, after which he buried the body. The child told the story, a few days thereafter, and the poor boy's body was unearthed and the inhuman father arrested.

Personal, Impersonal and Political.

6 Brigadier General Winifred died in Philadelphia, aged 38 years.

Ex-Gov. Dixon, of Kentucky died at his residence in Henderson, on the 24th.

The Democratic convention of New York strongly endorsed Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Arthur recently visited the King of Spain, and were welcomed at Madrid with great honors.

Miss Mary Anderson is a new dramatist of the magnitude, and has just closed the most successful engagements ever played in St. Louis.

Barney Williams, the actor, was buried from St. Stephen's Catholic church, New York, on the 25th ult. The attendance at the ceremonies was immense.

The Arkansas Republicans elected their quota of representatives to the Cincinnati convention, and adopted a resolution endorsing Senator Morton for President.

The Chicago Tribune charges that the positive evidence exists of a combination between the whisky ring and the Democratic investigators to blacken the name of Bristow before the people.

An enthusiastic demonstration was made at the funeral of the wife of M. Louis Blanc, in Paris. Over two hundred thousand people lined the way, and cheered for the republic and amnesty.

T. L. Cashier of the Bremen Savings bank at St. Louis has disappeared and it is supposed that he has committed suicide. Nothing wrong has yet been found in his relations to the bank.

In the Belknap trial, on the 28th, it was determined to first hear testimony, and arguments regarding the jurisdiction of the Senate to try the accused; the hearing to proceed on the 4th of May.

The new York Democratic convention had a stormy opening, but after four sessions the committee on credentials decided to admit the Tansany delegation from New York in preference to the contesting delegates.

The California Republican convention adopted resolutions of the stereotyped pattern, inserting a Chinese clause and a word for civil service reform. The delegation elected, eight in number, are said to stand seven for Blaine and one for Bristow.

The Massachusetts Republican convention met on the 26th, and elected R. H. Dana, J. M. Forbes, E. R. Hoar and Paul A. Cushman. It is understood that the majority are favorable to Bristow for President. Resolutions instructing for Blaine were tabled, and resolutions endorsing the resumption policy as defined by the present laws, also demanding a reform in the civil service.

News From the National Capital.

The new postal bill in the House cuts off the free delivery system on cities with less than 40,000 inhabitants. This will reach St. Paul, Minneapolis, and several other cities in the northwest.

The President lately gave orders to the heads of departments that original papers should not be given to the investigating committee, but to furnish copies; the originals to be examined at the departments.

In the testimony of John Delano before one of the Congressional investigating committees, he stated that he had received about three thousand dollars from Col. John L. Merriam, on surveying contracts, but did not consider it dishonorable.

Bids were opened at the U. S. treasury, on the 26th for the new loan of five million, eight hundred and fifty thousand. Bids were received from nine firms, offering to take the whole or any portion. Belmont &

Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co. were the high est bidders.

The managers of the Belknap impeachment made reply to the defendant's replication to the effect that Congress has jurisdiction in the case, and they demand judgment according to law because the defendant, Belknap, has failed to answer or deny the charges in the articles of impeachment.

Miscellaneous News Items.

Several thousand soldiers have sailed from Spain for Cuba.

Katie Pense, the well-known race horse, has broken down.

An unusual number of failures are reported in England for last month.

The steamer Ovestrand, from Brest, has four hundred and twenty lives lost.

The Spanish Congress has commenced the discussion of religious toleration.

Victoria has approved the royal titles bill, and is at last a full-fledged Empress.

Twelve acres of pine lumber were burned lately in Williamsport, Pa., two thirds insured.

Reports from Mexico on the 25th were anything but encouraging to the revolutionist general Diaz.

A military guard is to be stationed at some of the more dangerous points on the route to the Black Hills.

A decree has been promulgated restoring suffrage to the inhabitants of the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

The Panama railroad company are attaching the Pacific mail steamers as they arrive in San Francisco, for debt.

The leading journals of England sustain the British government in its position on the Winslow extradition case.

John Church & Co., of Cincinnati, have been selected as publishers of Wagner's "Grand Centennial march."

In the early part of June a train is to be run from New York to San Francisco in eight hours if no accident occurs.

The Atlantic and Pacific telegraph company have reduced their rates between eastern and western cities 27 per cent.

Tom Allen and the English buisner Goss have gained stakes for a prize fight, and a day will soon be fixed for the meeting.

A Chicago man drew a \$100,000 prize in the Louisiana State lottery. He will be lucky if he succeeds in getting his money.

Indications of a foreign war, in which Austria, Turkey, Russia, and possibly other powers will join, are increasing daily.

The English House of Commons rejected, by a vote of 239 against 102, the proposition to remove the electoral disabilities of women.

The House committee has agreed to give the Northern Pacific railroad company eight years additional time to construct and complete the road.

The Turkish Porte has sent a circular note to the representatives at various European courts asking for military assistance in suppressing the insurrection.

Prinz Bismarck has absorbed the idea of the Empire controlling the railroads, and is making efforts to secure the control to such ownership from the various States.

The stories of forced loans from the foreign merchants of New Laredo, Mexico, are reported to be untrue by the commander of the United States troops stationed there.

An engineer on a freight train on the Canada Southern railroad fell asleep at his post, a few nights since, and ran his train through an open draw into the Welland canal.

Gen. Rice, of Iowa, testified before the Clymer committee that he has received a total of \$12,000 from post trade-ships, none of which, however, went to General Belknap.

Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, has vetoed the bill to legalize the marriage of James Parton, on the ground that he is not within the constitutional power of the legislature.

The irrepressible humbug, Barnum, has just opened his exhibition "Centennial" show, and on the first exhibition humbugged 1,000,000 of the inclosure, and humbugged an equal number outside by not having his building large enough to accommodate them.

An immense gathering was held in Paris recently to raise money for the erection of a statue of liberty in New York harbor. It was attended by the elect of Parisian society, and was entertained by eight hundred singers in a cantata entitled "Liberty enlightening the world."

Reports from Eads' jetties belie the discouraging reports lately given. The steamer Grand Republic with an excursion party went through into the gulf and returned on Wednesday, and found sixteen feet four inches deeper average tide; an increase of ten inches in as many days.

This sad result of one shameful newspaper attack should be a general lesson to the friends of L. H. Chandler, pension agent at Norfolk, Va., was some time ago charged with being a defaulter, and he committed suicide. It is now proven that he was not only honest in his accounts with the government, but that the government owed him over \$2,000.

The Markets.

May 1st.—Wheat—New York \$1.20 to \$1.35; Chicago, No. 1, \$1.14, No. 2, \$1.03 Milwaukee, No. 1, \$1.14, No. 2, \$1.06; St. Paul, St. Paul extra, \$1.03 to \$1.05, No. 1, \$1.00 to \$1.02.

Gold in New York, \$1.12 1/2.

AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, }  
November 11, 1861.

To the Hon. Secretary of War:

My Dear Sir—I personally wish Jacob B. Freer, of New Jersey, to be appointed a colonel for a colored regiment, and this regardless of whether he can tell the exact shade of Julius Caesar's hair. Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

This letter was given by Secretary Cameron to his confidential clerk, and he presented it to his friend, the late Mr. Mygatt.

E. B. WASHBURN.

A dispatch which appeared in the New York Times on the day following the withdrawal of the Hon. E. B. Washburn from the gubernatorial contest in this State, presumably dictated by his friends, states in substance that his claims to the Republican nomination for the Presidency will be urged at Cincinnati, and that in the event of a failure there, he will be a candidate for the United States Senate next winter. This is in perfect accord with the general understanding that the backers of Mr. Washburne offered to pledge him not to become a candidate for the Senate in consideration of support for the gubernatorial nomination, and that the offer was accompanied by the intimation that he (Washburne) would not be permitted to rush out in private life, but would be urged for the Senate in the event of his failure to secure the nomination for Governor.

There are six Baptist churches in Brooklyn without settled pastors.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate, on the 24th, was engaged in consideration of the bill to abolish the office of supervisor of internal revenue, and the bill to amend the laws relating to the legal tender of silver coin.

Bills were introduced in the House to increase the national bank circulation to liquidate the national debt, to reorganize the navy, and to regulate taxation in the District of Columbia. A resolution was passed requesting the President to take steps to secure the release of O. M. Condon, now imprisoned in England, Mr. Blaine proceeded to make a personal explanation in regard to the newspaper charges connecting him with the Union Pacific railroad company.

The Senate indefinitely postponed the bill for surveying the Austin Pacific railroad route, on the 26th, and refused to recede from its amendments to the diplomatic bill, and also insisted on its amendments to the Navy bill. Mr. McMillan was appointed a member of the Committee on Education, in place of Oglesby, excused. The legal tender silver bill was ordered printed.

The House passed the District of Columbia bill, and took up the executive appropriation bill in committee of the whole, commencing at page 57; after disposing of six pages the House adjourned. It came out in reference to salaries of territorial judges, that Utah makes additional compensation in the case of federal judges acting in a dual capacity, and an amendment to the bill was made forbidding such practice.

The Senate spent the morning hour, on the subject of the legal tender silver bill, when which the legal tender bill was taken up and amendments proposed by Mr. Sherman, Mr. Morrill called up the bill to establish an educational fund and to apply a portion of the proceeds of public school land sales to public education. Mr. Sherman moved to substitute amendments, whereby the proceeds of public lands to educational purposes. Without action the Senate adjourned.

The House was occupied with propositions to investigate the clerks and subordinates of the House, the assistant engineer of the canal, the sale of commissary articles at West Point, and the management of the New Orleans custom house, after which Mr. Cox took the chair in committee of the whole on the appropriation bill for executive expenses.

Mr. Lapham, in the House, April 27th, introduced an amendment to the constitution authorizing the President to approve or disapprove of the removal of a provision of a bill. The bill excluding Missouri from the act of 1872 relating to mining interests was reported favorably, with the added clause, "All lands in said state shall be subject to disposal as agricultural lands." An amendment was added to the postal appropriation clause, the executive of the government prohibiting any employee of the government from giving or receiving money, directly or indirectly, for political purposes.

The Senate was engaged in the Belknap impeachment.

On the morning of the 28th ult. the decision of Chief Justice Center was laid before the Senate, discharging Hallett Kilbourne from custody. In regard to the bill transferring the Indian bureau to the war department, the order of order was raised which ruled out the section. The speaker sustained the point. The legislative bill was passed by a vote of 268 to 17. A bill was passed appropriating the sum of \$100,000 for the benefit of the Apache Indians. The Senate was in session as a court of impeachment.

The House, on the 29th, discharged the military committee from further inquiry into the charges made against Morace Boughton, its clerk, for the reason that the wrongs alleged are barred from criminal prosecution by the statute of limitations. The adjourned without action on the other business called up.

GRANGERS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

The patrons of husbandry, or, as they are more familiarly called, the grangers, have made preparations on an extensive scale for the accommodation of members of their order during the exhibition. A tract of land at Elm station, on the Philadelphia road, about four miles and a half from the centennial grounds, has been secured and arrangements have been made with the railroad company by which passengers are to be conveyed to and from the grounds from this locality for fifteen cents a round trip or ten cents one way. Wooden buildings have been erected capable of accommodating 2,400 people, and the tariff of admission has been fixed at fifty cents for every meal, and fifty cents for a night's lodging. For persons who desire to spend the day at the centennial grounds, but who may not care to go to the restaurants in the grounds, dinners are to be prepared. The buildings are located upon a high prairie, with a number of springs and fine trees in the vicinity. The buildings each contain ninety-two rooms, forty-six on each side of a broad corridor, and the doors are twelve by eight feet. The buildings are light and airy, and light and air being admitted by numerous windows and transoms.

THE FESTIVE POTATO BUG.

Potato bugs are ravaging Long Island farmers' hot-beds. Beetles, the parents of the potato bugs, that had slept in the beds all winter, awoke on the appearance of spring, and settled on the tender growth about them. They laid their eggs on the softest leaves. From the eggs were hatched potato bugs, and they began to devour the leaves on which they were hatched. Taking the reporter to his hot-beds, wherein were egg-plants, a Flat-bush farmer uprooted a plant, whose leaves were pierced and withered, and peppered with bugs, and said: "See how they are eating the leaves. Last June beetles came upon us, and caused thousands of dollars' loss by breeding upon the plants in the hot-houses. I had egg-plants enough to yield two hundred pounds of seed, that I was to sell to a Philadelphia seedsmen for \$800; but the potato bugs ate all but \$40 worth. They couldn't hurt the potato shoots, because they were a foot high. The beetles hung around all summer, crawling and jumping in the sun, and in the fall burrowed in the earth. Farmers are setting out only half as much potatoes as usual, and are terribly afraid. In ploughing, we turn up lots of beetles. The ground is full of them, and as soon as we begin to plough, they come they will begin to hatch."

At the division court in Toronto a witness was under examination in the case of an unpaid account. Judge Boyd put the question to him, "What is your occupation?" The witness did not seem to understand the meaning of the word "occupation," and answered with "Oh." The judge—"What do you do for a living?" Witness—"Oh, my wife's a dressmaker!"

## DIAMOND BLUFF.

About the close of the French revolution of '93, a French nobleman had born to him a deformed female child. A man of eccentric character, he superstitiously exchanged it for another, the father of the child so taken being also a nobleman and a political enemy of his hero. Unable to escape detection, he finally fled to America, making his first stand at Quebec. Soon feeling insecure here, he made his way via the Straits of Mackinaw to a point on the shore of Lake Michigan near the present site of Chicago. He had failed, however, by all his tortuous wanderings, to elude the efforts of a father in search of a lost child. His hiding place was finally discovered, and the unfortunate child, now budding into womanhood, taken back to her friends in France. The fictitious father escaped and made his way up the Mississippi river, and located near the present village of Diamond Bluff. Here he lived for many years, and, as Indian tradition has it, the region in which he lived was named "Old Man's Prairie," in honor of his memory.

This bit of romance comes to us through the old French Catholic missionaries to the Indians in the Upper Mississippi valley. It seems that the nobleman was possessed of certain valuable real estate in France at the time of his departure, the monuments of title of which he took with him. This led persons inquisitive in his estate to make search for him, naturally making use of the shrewd and tireless Catholic missionaries. They traced him to Diamond Bluff, but never got clue to his papers.

THE LUNATIC WITNESS.

One of the investigating committees now at work in Washington, recently published a remarkable account of perjury during the trial of President Grant. The witness testified that Grant had come to him at all hours of the day and night to pray on his bended knees for pardon for a nameless wrong done to the witness, and that the witness, in the final question he was asked how the President managed to see him at certain places named. Perhaps the feelings of the committee can be imagined when the witness replied that the wrong the President had done him was that he never appeared to him in the body!

The President tells the story that for many weeks he was conscious that he was being shadowed; that he could never leave the white-house without finding some man turn upon him at some corner, or in a gloomy passage, with his roaming eyes; that the espionage became intolerable, and one day he stopped the man and told him it must cease, or he would have him arrested. It did not cease, and the President in his wrath, ordered a guard. The mad man still continued to haunt the white-house grounds and the streets, and was finally taken to the asylum. He had been there but a short time, when his friends told him that the authorities had taken him to his home in Ireland if he would be released. The request was immediately granted, and he was sent to Ireland. By what means that madman was brought here is left to the reader's imagination.

ABSTINENCE IN NEW ENGLAND.

The following facts relating to the total abstinence cause in New England were reported at a convention held in Boston: In Rhode Island license law offends the societies, no discrimination being used in licensing. A series of mass-meetings are in progress. Gov. Buckingham leads the movement in Connecticut, and the active work is mainly done from pulpits and in Sunday schools. Three cities have decided against licenses, but there are three thousand groggeries in the state. Vermont has a prohibitory law, which is being resisted by the brewers, to enforce. The preachers are hesitant about attacking intemperance. Of 342 cities and towns in Massachusetts, only 112 granted licenses last year, and the number will be less next year. New Hampshire's liquor laws are not enforced, but there is, as a part of the general religious revival, a renewal of total abstinence agitation. Reform clubs are coming rapidly into existence. Maine enforces its prohibitory law with strictness, as a rule, and the reprobation of public sentiment sustains the cause.

STARVING SIOUX.

Telegrams from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, state that no supplies worth mentioning have been issued to the Indians at those points since the 10th ult. The Indians are in the point of starvation, owing to the failure of congress to vote an appropriation and on the part of the government to forward the supplies needed. The Indians would undoubtedly have left on a raid ere this had it not been for the effect of the late expedition against Crazy Horse's band, but there can be no question but that they will be forced to raid unless supplies are promptly forwarded. Gen. Crook has been and is now urging the necessity of supplies and holding the agencies there in check, who are disposed to be friendly, but is apprehensive that the hostile Indians will be largely reinforced from those at the agencies on account of the lack of supplies.

PULLED HIS NOSE.

The following is a charge recently brought in a Marshalltown police court, at glanced from the Times: "The defendant, Peter Langstraus, is accused of the crime of assault and battery. For that the defendant on or about the 20th day of April, A. D. 1876, in this county of Marshall and State of Iowa, unlawfully, intentionally and maliciously did commit an assault and battery upon one Andrew Olson, in that said Peter Langstraus did then and there grab and seize the said Andrew Olson by the nose and did swing, twist, and pull, and pull and shake the said nose of the foresaid Andrew Olson until blood did ooze from the said nose of said Olson, contrary to the form of the statute in that behalf made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Iowa."

BRISTOW INDICATED.

The late conventions have attracted no little attention to the charges against Secretary Bristow. In the investigation before the Clymer committee, of the charge of bribery in leasing from seizure the brig Mary Boyd put the question to him, "What is your occupation?" The witness did not seem to understand the meaning of the word "occupation," and answered with "Oh." The judge—"What do you do for a living?" Witness—"Oh, my wife's a dressmaker!"

## FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Hints.

A red ink for marking clothes, which is not attacked by soap, alkalis, or acids, is prepared as follows: Enough of finely-powdered cinnabar to form a moderate thick liquid is very intimately mixed with egg albumen previously diluted with an equal bulk of water and beaten to a froth, and filtered through a fine linen. Marks formed on cloth with this liquid by means of a quill are fixed after they have become dry by pressing the cloth on the other side with a hot iron. The ink will keep in well closed bottles for a long time without separation of the suspended cinnabar. A black indelible ink is made one and two-thirds part of nitrate of silver in sixteen parts of distilled water and adding two parts of gum arabic and one-third part of sea-green.

How to Clean a Clock.

An English writer gives the following directions for cleaning clocks, which suit all metal clocks, and the larger and coarser they are the better: Dip a feather into common paraffine oil, such as are used for lamps, and touch up all the oily places of the clock, especially axles and holes; then let the clock stand a few hours, give more paraffine, and touch offener if you think it is better for it. Afterward, strew strong washing powder among the wheels, etc., and plunge the clock into a strong solution of the same in boiling water. Let it lie therein till the water gets cool enough to place your hands in, when, with a tooth brush rubbed with soap, wash out the dirt from the works. Afterward, cleanse completely with all trace of soap and powder in plenty of warm water, and the operation is complete, the clock not having required to be taken asunder at all. Many an old clock should be cleaned by this method, which if taken care of, even by skilled hands, would never tick again, owing to fresh portions of wheels being placed in contact.

How to Prepare Roll Butter for Market.

Care should be taken in packing and shipping. Country dealers and shippers are in the practice of sending roll butter to this market in every conceivable package, including barrels, pine boxes, etc. The above named packages should be entirely avoided, as pine will have a tendency to effect and flavor the butter, while barrels are too large and not easily handled; beside, the weight crushes the roll. New tubs or hard wood boxes are the most desirable, while half-barrel or kegs will do equally well, and these only should be used. Care should also be taken before putting the butter in packages that all the sides and ends of the packages should be lined with new white muslin, thus keeping the butter from becoming rancid by touching the wood. Another bad practice is in putting the butter up in paper. This should not be done, as the paper sticks to the butter and damages the appearance. Each roll should be separately placed in a piece of new muslin cloth, washed in warm water, to take out the starch, and thoroughly wet in good brine. The rolls should also be of uniform size, and not too large. Then, again, the rolls should be of uniform color, not packing the light one fresh made with the color that has been colored.

Flower Beds.

The Boston Cultivator says: Flower beds should be thoroughly dug previous to planting, and not have a little manure spread on the surface, and then dug carelessly over. Beds which are to be filled with geraniums, cannas, caladium, esculentum, etc., should be dug over two spadings deep, and the soil well pulverized, and the process. Plenty of good fresh



## THE FIRESIDE.

### ON THE SEABOARD.

Draw back the curtain; see the bar is safe;  
Look the old cottage quivers to the blast!  
How the wild waves on the headlands  
chafe.

And the black clouds drive onward, fierce  
and fast.  
The white surf boils upon the rocky strand;  
Pry God no ship is driving to the land!

How the blue lightning dazles in its flare  
I saw poor Mary crouching in her nook;  
I saw her bright eyes in her tossing hair  
And all the strange intentions of her look.

Ten years ago the Rose was lost, you know,  
And still she keeps her dreary vigil so.

"A shattered wreck," you call her; she was  
named  
Our seaside Pearl, our blue-eyed, rosy-  
lipped pride.

Our seaside Pearl, our blue-eyed, rosy-  
lipped pride,  
Ere girlish loveliness shrank, madd'd and  
shamed.

Sweetheart and brother drown'd together lay  
When the Rose foundered out there in the bay.

Yonder she watch'd, in importunate despair,  
The rocket fall, the lifeboat driven back,  
The dying shrieks were thrilling through the  
air.

And the huge billows rolling, fierce and  
black,  
Drove the good ship on to her headlong doom,  
And thunder'd o'er the sailors' wailing  
tomb.

She says that voices whisper in the waves,  
When moon and tide at flood and flows are  
met.

And tell her, down among the coral caves,  
Her lover lives and loves and waits her yet;  
When storm and wind break through his  
chain, he'll keep.

The tears he made at foot of Runswick Steep.

So when the tempest wakens in the north,  
And all the air is with the ocean's  
moan,  
Its summons calls her from the ingle forth,  
To watch for Willie on the sounding shore;  
To stretch weak arms against the  
billows' roar.

To greet her love, at last, and to rise.

Poor child! the great waves thunder at her  
feet,  
The lightning flashes through the  
dark,  
The wider a brain's delusion, sad and sweet,  
Give life's one brightness, like you saving  
stark.

Well, close the curtains, there's no sail in  
sight;  
God guard the mariners at sea to-night.

## LITTLE BOBBY.

An interesting sketch of Parisian life.  
"Well, sir, I am glad to meet you  
here," said Mr. Armistead.

"Ha, ha, thanks, thanks, thanks very  
much," murmured Mr. Armistead, in  
reply. Mr. Armistead had but lately arrived  
in Paris from Bond Street, Mr. Armistead  
donor had run against the Bostonian at  
the corner of the Rue de la Paix.

"Are you going my way?" asked Mr.  
Armistead, lightly.

"I am at your service, sir," said Mr.  
Armistead, with a courteous motion of  
the hand. As they moved along, the  
broad pavement, the Englishman en-  
tertained his friend with a thousand  
remarks on men and things.

Paris always loosed his tongue; for  
while he tasted with delight the gay-  
ety and sparkle of the place, he found  
at the same time much solid food for  
the moralist. When he was moralizing  
he felt that he was doing his duty.

And so, with the sense gratified, and  
conscience in repose, a pleasant sun  
above him, and a pleasant listener by  
his side, the sprightly gentleman would  
comment for hours on the frivolity of  
the Parisians. When he had brought  
to an end a nimble discourse on the  
probable haunts of a passing Pettigrew,  
he found that for the moment he was  
without another subject upon which to  
dilute.

So turning to his companion, like an  
amiable social inquisitor, he asked:

"Now, what do you find to do with  
yourself in Paris?"

Mr. Armistead, whose share in the  
conversation had consisted in occasional  
solemn bows of acknowledgment, now  
coughed, meditated for some mo-  
ments, and then answered thoughtfully.

"Well, I come down town and I walk  
around."

"But surely," cried the other, "for  
a man of your active habits—why, my  
dear Col. Armistead, I—"

"Pardon me for interrupting you,  
but drop the colonel, if you please."

Mr. Armistead was not a little dis-  
tressed, during which his companion  
watched him with much curiosity, and  
said: "It was found that there was a  
certain awkwardness in sending out  
your superior officer for a bag of nails  
or a cent stamp."

Mr. Armistead felt that like a second  
Columbus he had discovered a new Amer-  
ica. This novel and interesting spec-  
imen must be drawn out, to be after-  
ward described and commented upon at  
all his clubs. He assumed an insin-  
uating manner as he asked the leading  
question, "How do you like Paris?"

Mr. Armistead took time to reply, "I  
like it," he said; "but I fear there is  
a little too much of the New England  
in my composition."

"And a capital good thing, too," ob-  
served the other, encouragingly.

"The pilgrim fathers would not have  
appeared to advantage on the boulev-  
ards."

"Certainly not. And yet your coun-  
trymen are as a rule are they not in-  
debted to Paris? You know it was  
course, the saying, 'Good Americans  
when they die go to Paris,' eh?"

"The Bostonian bowed gravely at the  
question. "Some like it," he said;  
and added profoundly, after a pause,  
"The American in Paris is too often a  
Parisian hampered by morality."

The Englishman would doubtless have  
commented at some length on this  
remark, but his eye was at the mo-  
ment caught by something which  
would serve him even better for a  
text. Above a large window, which  
was modestly covered by muslin cur-  
tains, appeared the name and title of  
Mme. Lalouette. Exclaimed Mr. Armistead.

Over the name of the gentleman who  
had had the honor of employing Mme.  
Lalouette, a piece of blank paper was  
carefully pasted. "Look," cried Mr.  
Armistead, in great excitement; "just look  
at the woman's ingenuity. She must  
have been threatened with legal  
proceedings, don't you see? So she  
sticks up that paper, which blots out  
the cause of offense, while it catches  
every eye and appeals to every imagi-  
nation. 'Sophie, my child,' says one  
woman, 'of whom is this Mme. La-

louette the premiere?' 'For me I can-  
not conceive,' says the other; 'but  
Mme. De Corsave is sure to know.  
So they rush off to a third lady, and  
the milliner is advertised all over Par-  
is by a single square of blank paper.  
It is magnificent!'

Here Mr. Armistead paused for breath,  
and was mightily thrilled by the  
delightful consciousness of having been  
unusually brilliant.

"I know it," said Mr. Armistead.  
"M. Blank is an excruciating mystery  
to women, like the veiled prophet of  
Khorassan."

"Ha, ha! capital, capital! and, by  
Jove! she is a clever woman. Just look  
at that other dodge!"

"I have observed it," said the Amer-  
ican. The large window of the in-  
genious artist was draped with mus-  
lin, as if by the mysteries of La Mode  
were sacred as those of the Bona Dea;  
but at one side of the window was  
placed a tall sheet of looking-glass some  
two feet wide. While the two friends  
were gazing at the temple of fashion  
the one bubbled over with remarks on  
the ingenuity of French women, the  
other watched them in silence as they  
passed that looking-glass. He remem-  
bered a method of snaring birds by  
like means, and smiled grimly. The  
lady just touched her bonnet in front,  
another her braids behind. One  
stopped and deliberately arranged the  
lace at her throat, another glanced  
hurriedly at the glass and then darted  
across the road a mute defiance to the  
observer. Even a bonnetless work-girl  
caught a look, as she slipped back to  
her work; and a large woman, whose  
beauty was no more than health and  
amability, shifted her small burden  
tenderly, while she laid some large  
finger on the crisp border of her cap.

The two gentlemen were still staring  
across the street, when a tiny brough-  
am drove quickly up to the veiled  
window.

"Is she! Who can she be?" cried  
Mr. Armistead, and added in a  
breath, "upon my word remarkably  
pretty. One can see in a moment the  
French women of the world—grace,  
elegance, wit."

"It is my wife," said Mr. Armistead,  
duly. The Englishman was over-  
whelmed with confusion: "I beg your  
pardon—I beg your pardon; I had no  
idea, I—"

"Won't you allow me the pleasure of  
presenting you to Mrs. Armistead?"  
"Thanks, thanks, delighted I am  
sure. But do you think we may go in  
—two men, you know?"

"I am not afraid for myself," said  
the Bostonian.

The front room of Mme. Lalouette  
was reached only by going up upon  
wire frames. "Dress extenders, eh?"  
said Mr. Armistead. "Average women,"  
observed Mr. Armistead; but there was  
a twinkle in his eye which softened  
the severity of the remark. From an  
inner apartment, which was seen  
through open folding doors, came the  
rattle of two shrill French voices, one  
voluminous in the language of the country,  
the other almost as effective in a mix-  
ture of French and fantastic English.

These were the voices of Mme. Lalouette  
and of "Mees," so called in the estab-  
lishment in consequence of her almost  
miraculous knowledge of our barbarous  
language. The double stream of  
persuasion, declamation and exclamation,  
was occasionally interrupted by a  
third voice high but not loud, and with  
a very pleasant pronunciation of  
French. Evidently the lady was not  
satisfied, for her tone was a little pa-  
thetic. Mr. Armistead lunged in alarm;  
but Mr. Armistead courteously waving  
his hand, she stalked through the open  
doors with the unruffled calm of a  
Indian. "Prudence," he said, will  
permit me to present to you my friend  
Mr. Armistead."

"I am afraid, I really am awfully  
afraid that I am intruding here," said  
the polite Englishman.

"Why, no," said the lady with a  
slight delay on each word to emphasize  
her negative and she added, "you can  
help me to choose a winter jacket. Do  
you like that?" and she pointed to a  
garment which was floating up and  
down the room on an electric fan, and  
person, who had risen in life by the  
remarkable fall in her back.

"Charming, charming! upon my word  
exceedingly pretty!"

"Which do you mean?" asked the  
lady, demurely. Mr. Armistead was dis-  
tinguished. These little American women  
have so much self-possession and so  
much spirit. They are friendly without  
being fast. His heart warmed to her,  
as it does to all pretty women.

He enjoys their society as he delights  
in Paris. In their presence he feels  
himself kindled to wit; when they are  
gone, he will moralize on them by the  
hour. He is ever ready to "break a  
comparison or two" on a charming  
day.

"It must be a strange life, the  
observed, lowering his voice, "the  
sweeping up and down and bending of  
the body under other people's jackets."

"My figure is my fortune," remarked  
Mme. Lalouette, who was standing very  
upright by her wife, and staring at the  
gliding garment.

"Why, it must be delightful!" ex-  
claimed Mrs. Armistead. "Only fancy  
being always asked to have on the very  
latest thing!"

"Good gracious! how frivolous!"  
thought Mr. Armistead.

"It is evident that I must go to my  
banker," said the lady's husband.

"Shall I have the pleasure of your  
company, sir, or do you remain among  
the jackets?"

The lady looked an invitation pret-  
tily.

"How charming!" thought Mr. Ar-  
mistead; and he said, "I think, if Mrs.  
Armistead allow me, I will stop and  
put her into her carriage." The  
lady smiled, and the husband stalked  
off alone to his banker. The Englishman  
now bloomed into talk with so  
much sprightliness and vivacity, that  
Mme. Lalouette was reduced to a fixed  
smile of approval, and Mr. Armistead  
no longer display her unique power of  
language. Mrs. Armistead rewarded  
her cavalier with occasional smiles  
and nods, while she gave her undivided  
attention to the business before her.  
She liked a party at her ear,  
and had the rare gift of seeming to  
understand it.

Having finally decided how the jacket  
was to be cut, how it was to be de-  
corated, and when it was to cost, she  
became light-hearted, and for conver-  
sation sake began to babble of her  
doubts. She wondered if she had  
chosen right. Did he think that the  
shape would go with the latest gowns?

Was it too heavy? To all these ques-  
tions she waited for an answer, but  
stepped daintily into her brougham.  
Then she gave the gentleman some fin-  
gers beautifully glowed through the  
window, and said smiling, "I have

half a mind to go back and counter-  
mand it. Would you be so good as to  
tolerate the time? Thank you so much.  
How late! And I have forgotten Little  
Bobby's medicine again. I guess I  
won't go back about the jacket.  
Home!"

Thereupon she was swept away,  
leaving Mr. Armistead with his hat  
in his hand. He stood holding his hat  
and staring after the carriage, until a  
fat French lady of fashion pushed him  
off the pavement, while her little dar-  
ling of a dog ran between his legs.

Having unwound himself from the an-  
imal's chain and murmured an apology  
to its owner, Mr. Armistead put on his  
hat and heaved a sigh. "I have forgotten  
Little Bobby's medicine again!" he re-  
peated as he moved away. "And they  
talk of the frivolity of French women."

"Poor little Bobby!" This moralist  
has a tender heart, and delights to ex-  
ercise it. Pathetic were the pictures  
he conjured up of the little in-  
nocent. He thought of Tiny Tim and  
little Paul Dombey. He fancied the  
sick child lying like a faded flower  
in his small bed, and hissing blessings on  
his mother, whose whole mind was  
concentrated on the choice of a winter  
jacket. He had forgotten the medi-  
cine again! How often had she for-  
gotten it? Perched upon the mantel, the  
blighted child had been sighing for  
the lively tonic, or the dark-brown  
cod-liver oil; but the hand which  
should have administered the draught,  
while its fellow smoothed the pillow  
and the mother, was poisoning bonnets or  
fingering finery.

Perhaps at that very moment poor  
little Bobby was looking his last look  
into his mother's eyes, and whisper-  
ing, "Never mind, mother, it's too late.  
I shan't want the physic now. You  
may take it all yourself." But this is  
a sad and a terrible thought.

He went home like a man bent on dis-  
charging a duty, and springing light  
as a French thinker from the particu-  
lar to the general, wrote in his diary,  
"American women have even less feel-  
ing than Parisian."

A week passed and Mr. Armistead  
had not called upon his Boston acquaint-  
ances. It was no small sacrifice. Had  
anyone ever told him that he was in love  
with a married woman, his neatly ar-  
ranged hair would have risen and  
betrayed the thin places. Neverthe-  
less, on some of those platforms which  
in countless numbers lie between the  
abyss of love and the heights of sub-  
lime indifference the estimable gentle-  
man moved, and ease and grace. The  
pleasure which he felt in the fel-  
lowship of a charming woman was, to  
some extent, unlike that which he de-  
rived from the conversation of his  
maiden aunt or his former tutor. The  
unique element, whatever it may be,  
never troubled his conscience, and  
when he was forced to disapprove of  
an attractive woman, he manfully re-  
sisted his inclination for her company.

He resisted his tendency to call up  
the Armisteads for a few weeks.  
"Unnumbered mother—heartless, pit-  
iless!" he frequently repeated to him-  
self, recalling the words of Telema-  
chus, and thereby raising himself to a  
heroic elevation. Yet he was decided-  
ly bored. He had walked daily on the  
boulevard des Capucines, and from the  
la Paix, the Rue de Rivoli, and the  
Champs Elysees. He had stared into  
all the chocolate-shops, and gapped at  
the allegorical works of Rubens in the  
Louvre. He had moralized before the  
ruins of the Tuilleries, and had seen  
with approval that costly triumph  
of indigestible ginger-bread, distant  
cousin of our own Albert memorial,  
the new opera-house.

He had laughed under protest at M.  
Lecocq's last opera, and stared with  
blank amazement at the new social  
problem of M. Dumas, a friend of his  
problem of the immediate solution of which  
the existence of society evidently depend-  
ed, while he and the majority of man-  
kind had been completely ignorant of  
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but still he would not yield. It is  
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Armisteads' number so clearly; yet  
now strange, that on the eight day  
after their formal meeting he had his  
hand on the bell of their apartment.

Perhaps he went to moralize, perhaps  
to offer medicine. The door was  
opened by a French maid, who was  
serving in a most unbecoming manner.  
The visitor's intrusion was a source of  
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lem of the immediate solution of which  
the existence of society evidently depend-  
ed, while he and the majority of man-  
kind had been completely ignorant of  
his existence. Mr. Armistead was bored,  
but still he would not yield. It is  
strange, if we consider his fixed deter-  
mination, that he remembered the  
Armisteads' number so clearly; yet  
now strange, that on the eight day  
after their formal meeting he had his  
hand on the bell of their apartment.

Perhaps he went to moralize, perhaps  
to offer medicine. The door was  
opened by a French maid, who was  
serving in a most unbecoming manner.  
The visitor's intrusion was a source of  
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## LINENFELSER & FABER'S COLUMN.

We are now receiving New Goods daily, consisting of

## DRY GOODS

AND

## NOTIONS,

Ready-Made Clothing,

HATS and CAPS,

BOOTS & SHOES,

Crockery & Glassware.

These goods were bought to be sold at

Prices to Suit Customers.

We buy all our goods in Chicago and New York, for cash, and defy competition! WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

All are invited to come and examine our goods, and they will not go away dissatisfied.

We sell for Cash, and can sell Cheaper than any establishment that sells on trust. We do not have to make up our bad debts off our cash customers, and can afford to put our goods at the lowest prices.

You can save money by buying your goods of us.

You can get better goods for less money. We keep no shoddy, but all our goods are warranted to be of the best material and what they are represented.

We keep constantly on hand the best stock of

## GROCERIES

In the Minnesota Valley, consisting of Coffees, Sugar, Teas, Pure Spices, etc., etc., which we are selling at prices that defy competition.

We pay the highest market price for Wheat, Oats, Corn, Barley, and all kinds of farm produce, in cash, or goods at cash prices.

F. LINENFELSER, GEORGE FABER.

## HOME ITEMS

REDUCTION IN FARE.  
Minneapolis & St. Louis  
Railway.

Trains going East, depart,  
" North " 8:25 A. M.,  
" " 8:50 P. M.,  
" " 9:05 P. M.,  
S. W. LUSK, Agent.

## Hastings & Dakota Ry. Time Table

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# Chaska Valley Herald.

A. L. DU TOIT, Editor.

CHASKA.

MINN.

## SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

**Crimes, Criminals and Casualties.**  
A man named Wm. Devitt, in Philadelphia, gave himself up for the murder of a railroad official at Connelville, five years ago.

A large frame house was burned at Cozard City, Neb., last week, in which perished a Mr. Joriel, formerly of Columbus, Ind.

Fifteen hundred barrels of Whisky—the material for innumerable drunks and murders—were burned in Kentucky last week.

A party of masked men fired two coal mines at Massillon, Ohio, and great forces were being made at last accounts to extinguish them.

A Chicago newspaper carrier shot and killed his wife, while in a fit of jealousy, last week, and then made what amends he could by killing himself.

The Indians are still on the war path on the Cheyenne route to the Black Hills. They attacked a train in Red Canon on the 6th, killed fourteen horses and wounded one man.

There is a prospect of some bloodshed among the Chinese and their enemies in San Francisco, soon, unless the government takes steps to check the immigration of Coolies.

At Warsaw, Ky., a few days since, Ben French and wife, who were in jail for the murder of an negro, were taken out and hanged to a tree. The Frenches were whites, but recognized as very bad people.

Col. Wingard and clerk, while on the way to Fort Gibson, Texas, to pay the troops stationed there, were attacked by two highwaymen, and the clerk killed. The murderers got \$1,000 of the money but the colonel escaped and saved the balance of the funds. One of the robbers has been captured.

Piper, the murderer of little Mable Young has written a very lengthy letter to his mother and secured its publication in the leading papers of Massachusetts, in which letter he protests his innocence of murder, and tells "the whole true story" of the little girl's accidental death. It finds few believers.

Chicago had a visit from a whirlwind, on the night of the 6th, which fell steeples, tore off roofs and did much other damage. The north and south sides only were in its path, the west side escaping. Several persons were fatally injured, and others badly hurt. The total damage is roughly estimated at a quarter of a million.

Prof. Parker, of the Iowa State University met with a terrible affliction, last week. While out rowing with his son daughter and niece, his boat overturned and his two children were drowned. The boy was aged 15 and the girl 13. The father exerted himself to the utmost to save the children, but the current was so strong he was unable to do so.

A terrible wind and rain storm visited Leavenworth, Kas., on the 6th, carrying death and destruction to many a home. The cloud was funnel shaped, with the small end down, and bounded along the earth like a cannon ball, leveling everything it touched. The damage is estimated at Leavenworth alone, as high as a quarter of a million and not less than two hundred thousand dollars.

**Personal, Impersonal and Political.**

Senator Morton was taken seriously ill last week.

The Pennsylvania legislature adjourned last week.

Joseph McFarland, the well-known newspaper correspondent, is dead.

The old board of officers of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern have been re-elected.

The Pennsylvania legislature expelled Representative Lynott for having sold his vote.

King Alfonso has written another letter to the Pope, assuring him of the loyalty of Spain.

The South Carolina Democrats elected an unopposed delegation to the St. Louis convention.

Horatio Seymour says he will not be a candidate for the presidency under any circumstances.

The Democratic convention of New York strongly endorsed Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency.

The statement that the President has relieved Gen. Custer from his command is officially denied.

The Georgia delegates to the national Republican convention stand, Blaine 8, Morton 5, Brewster 4, Conkling 3. The complete vindication of Secretary Bristow was completed by the investigating committee, on the 4th inst., and the case closed.

In consequence of the disaffection caused by the failure of the queen to limit the use of the title of Empress to India, a resolution equivalent to a censure has been introduced in the house of parliament.

The examination of the records of the governor of Wisconsin proves to be very damaging to ex-Gov. Taylor, but as regards ex-Gov. Washburn the record is thoroughly clean.

The British cabinet decided that the former Winslow should be released and not returned to this country under the extradition treaty, and the long-faded fraud has been set at liberty.

Geo. W. Dietz, 70 years of age, started from New Albany, Ind., on the 1st inst., to walk to Philadelphia, to attend the Centennial. He was accompanied to the city limits by a land and a large crowd of people.

A new reform party has been organized in New York, with prominent Republicans at its head. Its object is to secure the nomination by the Republican party of such a man as—well, it looks like a movement in favor of Bristow.

The King of Dahomey invited Commodore Hewitt, of the British navy, to come to him and receive payment of the fine imposed on him for maltreating British subjects, in powder and bullets. A fleet of war vessels has been ordered to take active proceedings in compliance with the invitation.

**Miscellaneous News Items.**  
Prospects for crops in Nebraska are very promising.

The naval appropriation bill reduces the amount of last year over five millions.

A party of 123 men from Massachusetts have left Yankton for the Black Hills. The recent break in freight rates, has greatly revived shipments of corn from the west.

By a failure at North Adams, Mass., over 1,000 persons have been thrown out of employment.

The French iron pavilion in course

of erection on the Centennial grounds, fell to the ground, last week.

The Centennial commission has unanimously voted to keep the grounds of the exhibition closed on Sunday.

Disraeli, replying to a motion from a conservative, said that the relations between England and Russia never were more satisfactory than at present.

A State greenback convention was held at Detroit, on the 3d, attended by about 75 delegates, and 22 delegates elected to the Indianapolis convention.

Oregon Republicans elected a Blaine delegation to the Cincinnati convention, but neglected to pass the usual resolution endorsing the present administration.

The United States circuit court has confirmed the title to the land grant of the Burlington & Missouri railroad in Nebraska, consisting of one hundred and fifty thousand acres.

The Democratic greenback State committee of New York repudiates the financial plank of the recent State convention of Democrats, and asks the party of the state to support a western candidate on the platform adopted by the Indiana Democrats.

The irrepressible humbug, Barnum, has just opened his humbug "Centennial" show, and on the first exhibition humbugged 10,000 inside the inclosure, and humbugged an equal number outside by not having his building large enough to accommodate them.

This sad result of one shameful newspaper attack should be a general lesson in these times: L. H. Chandler, pension agent at Norfolk, Va., was some time ago charged with being a defaulter, and he committed suicide. It is now proven that he was not only honest in his accounts with the government, but that the government owed him over \$2,000.

A Chinese Christian minister appeared before the Senate investigating committee in Sacramento and told a very bad story about his countrymen, and said it would be a blessing to this country, to China and to China-men to have the immigration of Chinese stopped. He characterized those here as criminals, liars and perjurers, almost without exception.

**News From the National Capital.**

The public debt decreased nearly three million in April.

The court of impeachment gave another kick, on the 1st inst., then adjourned to the 4th.

Checks on the treasury are now paid in silver where desired. It is thought this will wipe out the premium on silver and put as much coin as the public may want.

**The Markets.**

St. Paul, May 8.—Wheat in New York, No. 1, \$1.29 @ 1.32; No. 2, \$1.15 @ 1.19; Chicago, No. 2, 97c; Milwaukee, No. 1, \$1.09, No. 2, \$1.01; St. Paul, extra, \$1.03 @ 1.05, No. 1, \$1.00 @ 1.02. Gold in New York, closed at \$112.75.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

On the 1st inst. Mr. Hale introduced in the House a resolution directing the investigating committee to proceed with open doors, while testimony is being taken; the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted, not without a long and bitter fight.

The rate stood 19 to 105, the latter being all Democrats. A resolution was finally adopted which covered nearly the same ground, however. An effort was made to bring all investigations to a close previous to June 10th, but failed. Mr. Blaine exposed a personal explanation and had read several letters relieving him from a charge of receiving coin bonds of the Kansas & Pacific railroad.

The Senate, on the 2nd, received a petition from the society of Friends, protesting against the transfer of the Indian bureau to the war department. After considerable discussion of the Japanese indemnity question, and proposed amendments to the impeachment rules, Mr. Edwards submitted a resolution instructing the committee on commerce to enquire what legislation can be had to protect the country from the evils of Chinese immigration.

The House appropriated \$10,000 for the maintenance of lights on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers. A proposition was received from Hallet Kilbourne to testify to all questions relating to the real-estate pool, but the offer was tabled by a vote of 138 to 89—a party vote. The consent of the House to the introduction of a bill instructing the secretary of the treasury to issue \$10,000,000 of silver coin, but objection being made the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 3d, Mr. Morton rose to a personal explanation. He had read from the New York World a charge that he had, while governor of Indiana, during the same period, received from the general government the sum of \$250,000 out of an appropriation for arms. His reply acknowledged receiving of the money, and gave as a reason the details of a plot to carry that State out of the union. About one half of the money was used in military operations, and the remainder was returned to the government.

The House unseated Farrell, of Illinois, and seated the contestant from that State, LeMoine, after which, went in committee of the whole, but nothing of importance was accomplished.

On the 4th inst., Senator Conkling said he had been requested to present, and most willingly did present a number of petitions for steps looking to the release of E. O. M. Condon, now undergoing a life sentence in an English prison. The petitions form such a volume of sympathy as rarely seen, either from the general government or the House of Congress. Senator McMillan, from the committee on commerce, presented a bill to exempt all vessels engaged in navigation on the Mississippi river above New Orleans, and its tributaries, from entrance and clearance.

The House adopted a resolution to adjourn from the 9th to the 12th, to give time for attending the Centennial opening. Mr. Blaine introduced a bill for the coinage of more silver to relieve the change famine. A message was received from the President declining information asked for regarding executive acts done at a distance from the national capital. It was referred to the committee on judiciary.

The Senate, on the 5th, adopted the House resolution to adjourn from the 9th to the 12th to attend the opening of the Centennial exhibition. After the introduction of several important bills the Senate resumed consideration of the articles of impeachment, and listened to arguments by Carpenter and Knott.

The House appropriated \$4,000 for ventilating the hall, after which, adjourned. The impeachment proceedings in the Senate, on the 6th, were of more interest than common, notwithstanding the constant consideration of the articles of impeachment, and listened to arguments by Carpenter and Knott.

Senator Conkling submitted two questions to the managers, both to the effect that a private citizen was or was not liable to impeachment by Congress. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, also propounded a question regarding the same point. Mr. Hunt made an argument maintaining the jurisdiction of the Senate, and in his peroration was loudly cheered.

In the House a motion to increase in the postal bill, the item for the compensation of postmasters \$300,000, was adopted. It was proposed to strike out the clause abolishing the free delivery system in all cities of less than \$40,000 inhabitants, but no vote was taken.

## MORTON'S DEFENSE.

Senator Morton, in his defense of a charge that he had received \$250,000 during the war for political purposes, said the amount was sent him, as governor of Indiana, from Washington, to pay militia for preserving peace in the State, and that he paid back one-half the amount, which was not needed. He said the State was honey-combed with secret societies, formerly known as the Knights of the Golden Circle, but at that time as the Sons of Liberty. These claimed in 1864 to have 40,000 members in the State were lawless, defied, plotting treason against the United States and the overthrow of the State government. In some counties their operations were so formidable as to require the militia to be kept on a war footing, and throughout 1863 and until the final explosion of the organization in August, 1864, kept the whole State in an uproar and alarm. So bold were their demonstrations through the summer of 1863 that General John Morgan, of Kentucky, was induced to invade the State with his forces in the belief that there would be a general uprising in his support. In 1864, so numerous were these treasonable organizations, and so confident were they of their strength that they matured a plan for a general uprising in the city of Indianapolis, on the 5th day of August, to be under cover of a mass meeting of the Democratic party, to be attended by members of the several organizations from all parts of the State.

"After a full examination of my accounts the Legislature made an appropriation to pay my sum of about \$600,000 (the next amount, however, I am not able to state for what purpose) for the State of Indiana, in the city of Indianapolis, on the 5th day of August, to be under cover of a mass meeting of the Democratic party, to be attended by members of the several organizations from all parts of the State.

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## THE MINNESOTA LIQUOR WAR.

The Inebriate Asylum law passed by the Minnesota Legislature of 1873 and amended by that of 1875, is proving to be a troublesome bone of contention. It will be remembered, that a determined attempt was made to secure its repeal by the last legislature. The desired repeal failed, and instead the law was amended and continued. A case was taken to the Supreme Court from the justice court of Rochester, wherein that Court decided that the law was constitutional. As a further matter of history, it may also be stated that John Klein of St. Paul, fined in the municipal court of St. Paul for refusing to pay the tax, has taken an appeal to the supreme court, it being claimed that the decision of the Rochester case did not cover fully the points in issue.

In the meantime the liquor dealers of the State are organizing under the name of "The Minnesota State Association for the protection of Personal Liberty," of which the following gentlemen are the officers: President, George Benz; Vice President, Fred Richter; Recording Secretary, L. Isaac; Corresponding Secretary, J. L. Beaumont; Treasurer, G. Elbel.

This association is not only determined to prevent the execution of the law by all possible means, through the courts, but so far as they can, will secure the election of only such persons to the next legislature as are unqualifiedly in favor of the repeal of the law.

## THE FATHER OF GREAT FARMS.

Oliver Dairymple, the father of extensive farms in Minnesota, seems ill at ease, and has gone up near Fargo and opened up on the grand scale a farm of 25,000 acres, with 1,000 acres already under the plow. There would not be room enough on a farm down east for this man to squeeze, as he ordinarily takes a five thousand acre field in which to do it. He was once a poor man, but he has made a fortune out of this state for his living, but he is not one of that kind any more. He made himself rich getting up claims for the settlers, for depredations committed by the red men, at the Indian outbreak in 1862, and he has since been coming to the state, and he is not one of that kind any more. He made himself rich getting up claims for the settlers, for depredations committed by the red men, at the Indian outbreak in 1862, and he has since been coming to the state, and he is not one of that kind any more.

## THE HAVANA LOTTERY.

Several Americans, perhaps, than could care to tell, have been woefully disappointed by their failure to draw the grand prize of one million dollars supposed to have been allotted to one lucky ticket-holder in the Havana lottery, drawn on Monday last. The lottery is a progressive and demoralizing method employed by nations to raise the wind, none is more shameful than this lottery business. All nations which cherish any regard for their credit or reputation have long ago abandoned the lottery. The progress of civilization is to stop countenancing the system, but Spain is poor and not proud. She collects twenty-five per cent. on all premiums, and finds in the Havana lottery a much easier way of collecting taxes than any other. Purchasers of lottery tickets are voluntary taxpayers, all others most unwillingly. Of the enormous sum derived by Spain from the sale of Havana lottery tickets, amounting to not less than \$200,000 a year, the American public we regret to say, pays at least one-half.

## GREAT REVIVALS.

The expenses of Moody's three months' revival in Philadelphia amounted to \$30,000; the expenses of his ten weeks' revival in this city ran up to \$32,000. The number of Philadelphia converts was estimated at 12,000; the number of converts in this city is believed to be about 8,000; his revival in Brooklyn brought in between three and four thousand converts; and his revival at Northfield gave him a few hundreds. It may be calculated, therefore, that the whole number of men and women, who, as it has been said, have had the photographs of Moody and four thousand converts, there must be some interesting manifestations of the power of practical religion in the community.

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Mr. White, of Kentucky, has introduced in the house a temperance bill which is at least novel if not practicable. It provides that after the 4th day of July next there shall cease to be imported into the United States after the passage of the act. The bill provides, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract with the lowest bidder to furnish distilled spirits for scientific, mechanical and medical purposes, under such regulations as he may establish. In the preparation of his bill Mr. White inadvertently omitted to prescribe penalties for the infringement of the law. It is perhaps unnecessary to state that Mr. White is the youngest member of the house, and that he is serving his first term.

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the discussion for Thursday next. This action of Disraeli's was responded to by cheers and counter cheers.

## BEECHER AS AN EXHORTER.

It was generally understood that the lecture of to-night, which was to raise funds for the State home for disabled soldiers, proposed by the Grand Army of the Republic, was to be a final test of Beecher's power of popularity. After sundry ventures, more or less successful, in the country, organized efforts it was said, were made to pack the house, and if so they were well directed. But it would be ungenerous to criticize motives when Beecher spoke for a noble cause and nobly aided it.

At 8 o'clock the House was crammed. It was not so overflowing as at Tilton's lecture, but took the shine and wealth of the audience, beside which charges for admission were much higher. All Plymouth church was there, radiant with smiles and enthusiasm. Judge Nelson, who tried the scandal trial, never took his eyes off the great orator, but he was not a scandal-trial usher and others, whose faces were familiar last year, were prominent there, and a huge vase of flowers before the stand transformed the Academy into Plymouth lecture-room.

About 10 o'clock the gas was turned on, amid a terrific outburst of applause, Beecher advanced smilingly, preceded by James Turner, department commander of the G. A. R., a veteran with a wooden leg. Beecher was perfectly unmoved by the storm of clapping and cheering. He looked pleased, dropped into a chair, lifted one fat leg over the other, and calmly surveyed the house. Cheer after cheer rang out every hall. Usher Murray, handkerchief in hand, stood behind Mr. Beecher and waved them on to renewed cheering. When all this was over, Mr. Turner spoke of 426,000 soldiers and sailors contributed to the war by New York State, of thousands of disabled "boys" in the poor-houses; the failure of applications to the legislature, and how the Grand Army resolved on an appeal to the people, and secured a Hercules to put his shoulder to the wheel—the Christian knight of modern times, the master mind of the country.

Then Beecher advanced, and cheers were redoubled. He dropped a huge handkerchief and roll of manuscript on the desk, and began his discourse. He always does well commencing a mental effort, and with that twinkle of the eye which is so taking with an audience commenced; "It has been the brightest privilege of my life that I have always been permitted to plead for those that could not plead for themselves. From the first day I entered public life my sympathies drew me toward the poor and the oppressed. And I think I may say that whatever gifts God has committed to my care have been used in the service of the poor. I have had in succoring the needy and friendless. [Tremendous applause.] After this exordium he went on to speak of the loss and the gain by the late war, the meetings he had had in the same place during the war, with some reference to his advocacy of the union cause in England. The evils were the physical results of every kind of social disorganization in the south (and there is no south or north for me), and he said, "that one country," the evils of inflated currency and fictitious values, and then the benefits by the abolition of slavery, which was a victory for the moral sense of the country and respect for the rights gained by the north and south.

At this point he made what seemed an indirect personal allusion, and was uproariously applauded. It is safe to be right; it does not hurt any one to be popular. He said, "I am not hurt, but he who stands by truth and right in their higher forms will live when his deriders are forgotten. Then he paid tribute to the valor of both armies, and said he would strew flowers on the graves of the Southern converts was estimated at 12,000; the number of converts in this city is believed to be about 8,000; his revival in Brooklyn brought in between three and four thousand converts; and his revival at Northfield gave him a few hundreds. It may be calculated, therefore, that the whole number of men and women, who, as it has been said, have had the photographs of Moody and four thousand converts, there must be some interesting manifestations of the power of practical religion in the community.

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## How it Came Out.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.  
Mr. Peters, who lives in a suburban village, had the toothache some time ago, and he suffered so much that at last he resolved to have the troublesome tooth out. He had heard that a tooth could be removed suddenly and without much pain by tying a string around it, fixing the string to a bullet, and firing the bullet from a gun. So he got some string and fastened it to the tooth, and to a ball, rammed the latter into a gun, and aimed the gun out of the window. Then he began to feel nervous about it, and he cocked and uncocked the gun about twenty times, as his mind changed in regard to the operation. The last time the gun was cocked he resolved not to take the tooth out in that way and he began to let the hammer down preparatory to cutting the string. Just then the hammer slipped and the next minute Mr. Peters' tooth was flying through the air at the rate of fifty miles a minute, and he was rolling over on the floor howling and spitting blood. After Mrs. Peters had picked him up, and given him water to drink which he washed out his mouth, he went down to the front window. While he was sitting there thinking that may be it was all for the best, he saw some men coming by carrying a body on a shutter. He asked what was the matter, and Aleck Jones told him that Bill Dingus had been murdered by somebody.

Mr. Peters thought he would put on his hat and go down to the Coroner's office and see what the tragedy was. When he got there Mr. Jones had already recovered somewhat, and he told his story to the Coroner. He was trimming a tree in Delvin's garden, when he suddenly heard the explosion of a gun, and the next minute a bullet struck him in the thigh, and he fell to the ground. He said he couldn't imagine who did it. Then the Doctor examined the wound and found a string hanging from it, and a large bullet suspended upon the string. When he pulled the string it would not "give," and he said it must be tied to some other missile still in the flesh. He said it was the most extraordinary case on record. The medical books reported nothing of the kind.

Then the Doctor gave Mr. Dingus chloroform and proceeded to cut into him with a knife to find the other end of that string, and while he was at work, Mr. Peters began to feel sick at his stomach and to experience a desire to go home. At one thousand feet out deep enough, and giving the string a jerk, out came a molar tooth that looked as if it might have been aching. Then the doctor said the case was more extraordinary than he thought it was. He said that tooth could not have been fired from a gun because it would have been broken to pieces; it couldn't have been swallowed by Dingus, and then broken through and buried in his thigh, for then how could the string and bullet have accounted for the string and bullet? "The occurrence is tolerably unaccountable upon any reasonable theory," said the Doctor, "and I do not know what to believe, unless we are to conceive that the tooth and the ball were really meteoric stones that have assumed these remarkable shapes, and been shot down upon the earth with such force as to penetrate Mr. Dingus' leg, and this is so very improbable that we can hardly accept it, unless it is impossible to find any other light than what the matter with you, Peters? Your mouth and shirt are all stained with blood!"

"Oh, nothing," said Peters forgetting himself. "I just lost a tooth, and that's all." "You lost a—who pulled it?" asked the Doctor. "Gentlemen," said Mr. Peters, "the fact is, I shot it out with my gun." Then they put Peters under ball for attempted assassination, and Dingus said that as soon as he got well he would hang Peters with a club. When the crowd had gone the Coroner said to Peters:

"You're a mean, chuckle-headed sort of a man, ain't you?" "Well, Mr. Maginn," replied Peters, "I didn't know Mr. Dingus















# Chaska Valley Herald.

A. L. DU TOIT, Editor.

CHASKA.

MINN.

## OUR CENTENNIAL.

### The Great Anniversary Exhibition.

#### Views of the Buildings at Philadelphia, and Description of the Great Exposition.

The great exhibition was opened to the public on Wednesday, May 10th, with imposing ceremonies. The space about the speakers' platform was filled to a distance that to see and hear was utterly impossible by a large portion of the immense concourse in attendance. There was singing by a chorus of a thousand voices, prayer by Bishop Simpson, and an address by President Grant. The exhibition was then declared open, and bells were rung, cannons fired, and the great flag raised on the main building.

The Centennial grounds are situated on the western bank of the Schuylkill river, and within Fairmount Park, the largest public park in proximity to a

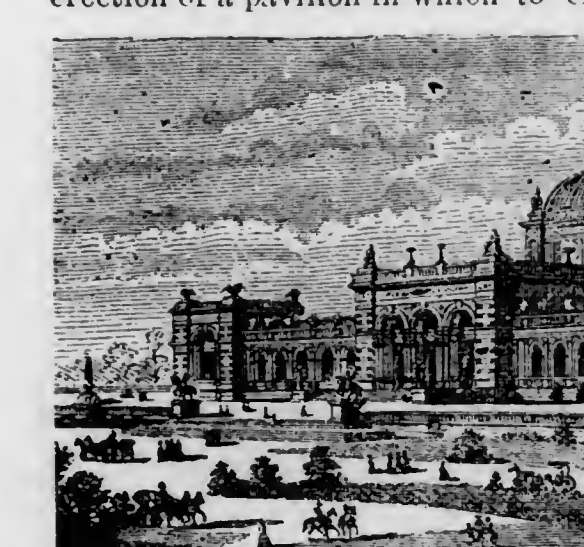


SIGNING THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

great city in the world, and one of the most beautiful in the country. The park contains 3,160 acres, 450 of which have been inclosed for the Exhibition. Besides this tract, there will be a large yard near for the exhibition of stock, and a farm of forty-two acres has been suitably planted for the tests of plows, mowers, reapers, and other agricultural machinery.

An important special exhibition will be made by the United States government, and is being prepared under the supervision of a board of officers representing the several executive departments of the government. A fine building of 41-2 acres is provided for that purpose, space in which will be occupied by the war, treasury, navy, interior, post-office, and agricultural departments and the Smithsonian Institution.

The Woman's Centennial executive committee have raised \$30,000 for the erection of a pavilion in which to exhibit every kind of woman's work.

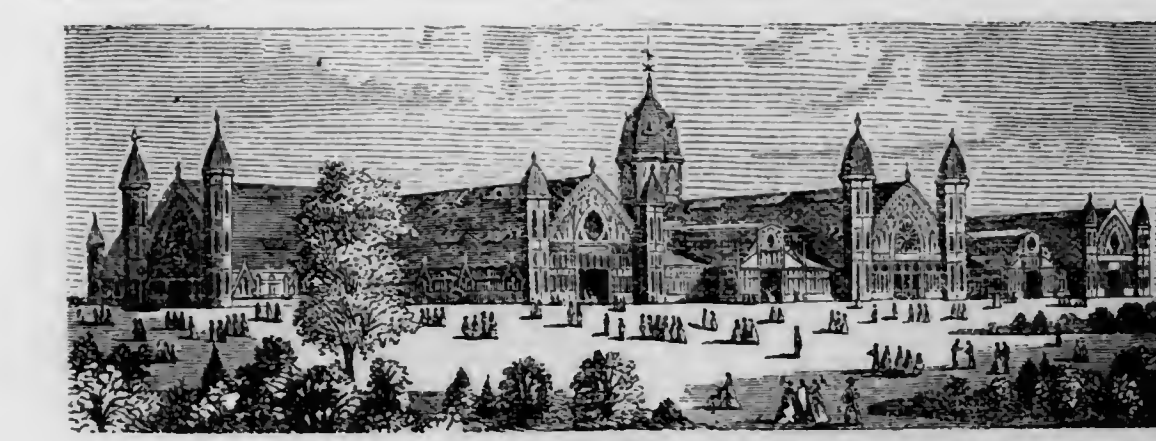


AGRICULTURAL HALL.

To this collection, women of all nations are expected to contribute.

The list of special buildings is constantly increasing, and present indications are that their total number will be from 200 to 250. Most of the important foreign nations—England, Germany, Austria, France, Sweden, Egypt, Japan, and others—are putting up one or more structures each, for exhibiting purposes, or for the use of the commissioners, exhibitors and visitors. Offices and headquarters of this kind, usually of considerable architectural beauty, are provided by the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Missouri, Kansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Nevada, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Delaware; and it is likely that others will follow the example.

A number of trade and industrial associations, which require large



HORTICULTURAL HALL.

amounts of space, will be provided for in special buildings. Among these are the photographers, the carriage builders, the glass makers, the cracker bakers, the boot and shoe manufacturers, besides quite a number of individual exhibitors. The great demand for space renders this course necessary to a considerable extent, especially for exhibitors who have been tardy in making their applications. In the main exhibition building, for example, 353,500 square feet of space had been applied for by the beginning of October by American exhibitors only; whereas, the aggregate space which it has been possible to reserve for the United States department is only 160,000 square feet. About one-third is consumed by passage ways.

The machinery building, like the others, is already fully covered by applications. There are about 1,000 American exhibitors in this department, 150 English, and 150 from other

European countries—which is about 250 more than entered the Vienna machinery exhibition. Extra provision has been made for annexes to accommodate the hydraulic machinery, the steam hammers, forges, hoisting engines, boilers, plumbers, carpenters, etc.

Power in the machinery hall will be chiefly supplied by a pair of monster Corliss engines. Each cylinder is forty inches in diameter, with a stroke of ten feet; the fly-wheel is thirty-one feet in diameter, and weighs fifty-five tons; the horse-power is 1,400; and the number of boilers is twenty. This engine drives about a mile of shafting.

For the art exhibition, the most eminent American artists have sent specimens, and it may be confidently stated that, especially in the department of landscape painting, the United States presents a finer display than the public has been led to expect. Quite aside from the contributions of American artists, applications from abroad call for more than four times the exhibiting space afforded by the great memorial hall. Provision for the surplus has been made in temporary fire-proof buildings, though all exhibiting nations will be represented in the central art gallery.



length, and on the ends of the building projections 216 feet in length. In these, which are in the center of the four sides, are located the main entrances, which are provided with arcades upon the ground floor, and the east entrance will form the principal approach for carriages, visitors alighting at the doors of the building under cover of the arcade. The south entrance will be the principal approach from railway cars. The west entrance opens upon the main passage-way to two principal buildings, the machinery and agricultural halls, and the north entrance to memorial hall (art gallery). Towers 75 feet in height rise at each corner of the building. In order to obtain a central feature, the roof for 184 feet square at the center has been raised above the surrounding portion, and four towers 48 feet square, rising to 120 feet high, are introduced into the corners of this elevated roof. This gives ventilation as well as ornament. The main building gives 936,008 square feet of surface, or nearly 21-2 acres. Its ground plan shows a central avenue 120 feet in width, and 1,332 feet in length, which is the longest avenue of that width ever introduced into an exhibition building. On either side of this is another avenue of equal length, and 100 feet wide, and on the outer sides of the building smaller aisles of 24 feet in width. To break the great length of the roof-lines three transverse have been introduced, of the same widths and in the same relative positions to each other as the longitudinal avenues. These cross the building, and are 416 feet in length. The intersections of these various avenues make at the center of the building nine spaces, free from supports, which are from 100 feet to 120 feet square, and which aggregate 416 feet square. The general elevation of the roofs of all these avenues varies from 45 feet to 70 feet.

The building rests upon the ground, the land having been thoroughly graded and prepared. The foundations consist of piers of masonry, the superstructure being composed of wrought iron columns, placed 24 feet apart, which support wrought iron roof trusses. There are 672 of these columns in the entire structure, the shortest being 25 feet and the longest 125 feet long. Their aggregate weight is 2,200,000 pounds. The roof trusses and girders weigh 5,000,000 pounds. The sides of the building, to seven feet above the ground, are finished with brickwork in panels between transverse walls. Above this there are glazed sashes. The roof covering is of tin, that being the best roofing known in this climate to resist leakage.

The flooring is of plank, upon sills resting upon the ground, with no open space beneath. Towers surmount the building at all the corners and angles, and the national standard, with appropriate emblems, is placed over each of the main entrances. There are numerous side entrances, each being surmounted with a trophy, showing the national colors of the country occupying that portion of the building. In the vestibules variegated brick and tile are introduced. Louvre ventilators surmount all the avenues, and sky-lights the central aisles. Light, of which there will be an ample supply, comes from the north and south sides almost entirely. There underlie the building two miles of drainage pipe, the water and drain systems being complete. Offices for the foreign commissioners are along the sides of the building, in close proximity to the products exhibited. Offices for the administration are at the ends. The design of the building is such that all exhibitors will have an equally fair opportunity of exhibiting to advantage. There is comparatively little choice of location, as the light is uniformly distributed, and each of the spaces devoted to products is located upon one of the main thoroughfares.

the past century of American art—those, for instance, of Stuart, Copley, Trumbull, West, Alston, Sully, Neagle, Elliot, Kensett, Cole. These, as well as the works offered by living artists, have been passed upon by the committee of selection, who visited, for the purpose, New York, Boston, Chicago, and other leading cities, in order to prevent the needless transportation to Philadelphia of works of art not up to the standard of admission.

A large number of orders and fraternities have signified their intention to hold gatherings at Philadelphia during the period of the Exhibition. Among these, which can be enumerated, are the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Grand Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows; Grand Army of the Republic; Presbyterian Synod; Caledonian Club; Portland Mechanic



MACHINERY BUILDING.

This structure is located about 550 feet west of the main exhibition building, and as its north front stands upon the same line, it is practically a continuation of that edifice, the two together presenting a frontage of 3,824 feet from their eastern to their western ends, upon the principal avenue within the grounds. This building consists of a main hall, 1,402 feet long and 360 feet wide, with an annex on the southern side 208 feet by 210 feet. The entire area covered is 558,440 square feet, or nearly thirteen acres, and the floor space afforded is about fourteen acres. The chief portion of the building is one story high, the main cornice upon the outside being forty feet from the ground, and the interior high to the top of the ventilators in the avenues seventy feet and in the aisles forty feet. To break the long lines of the exterior projections have been introduced upon the four sides, and the main entrances are finished with facades extending to seventy-eight feet in height. The eastern entrance will be the principal approach from railways and from the main exhibition building. Along the

southern side are placed the boiler houses and such other buildings for special kinds of machinery as may be required.

The plan of the machinery building shows two main avenues ninety feet wide, with a central aisle between and an aisle on either side, these being sixty feet in width. These avenues and aisles together have 300 feet in width, and each of them is 1,300 feet long. At the center of the building there is a transept ninety feet in width, which at the south is prolonged beyond the building. This extended transept, beginning at thirty-six



MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

feet from the building and extending to two hundred and eight feet is flanked on either side by aisles sixty feet wide, and forms an annex for hydraulic machines. The promenades are: In the avenue fifteen feet wide, in the aisles ten feet, and in the transept twenty-five feet. The walks extending across the building are all ten feet wide and lead at either end to exit doors. The foundation of this building are piers of masonry, the superstructure consisting of solid timber columns supporting the roof trusses, constructed of straight wood principal beams and wrought iron ties and struts. The columns are placed in longitudinal lines and in these rows stand sixteen feet apart. The columns are forty feet high, and support respectively the ninety-foot roof-spans over the avenues at a height of forty feet, and the sixty-foot roof-spans over the aisles at a height of twenty feet. The outer walls are built of masonry to a height of five feet.



THE LIBERTY BELL.

and above that are composed of glazed sash and those of masonry. Portions of these sashes are movable for ventilation, and Louvre ventilators are introduced in continuous lengths over both the avenues and the aisles. The building is entirely lighted by side light from the north and south. Space in machinery hall has been allotted as follows:

	Square feet
Great Britain	35,723
Germany	3,098
France	11,219
Belgium	3,319
Brazil	4,000
Austria	1,536
Sweden	1,468
Canada	4,300
Spain	2,448
Denmark	1,400
Japan	683
Chile	408
Norway	360

The United States will probably occupy 300,000 square feet.

This machinery building has very superior facilities for shafting, and



CARPENTERS' HALL.

double lines will be introduced into each avenue and aisle at a height of about twenty feet. A Corliss steam engine of 1,400 horse-power will drive the main shafting. There will also be counter-lines of shafting in the aisles and special steam power furnished when necessary. Steam power is to be furnished free to exhibitors. In the annex for hydraulic machines there is a tank 60 feet by 160 feet, with ten feet depth of water. It is intended to exhibit all sorts of hydraulic machinery in full operation, and at the southern end of the tank there will be a waterfall thirty-five feet high by forty feet wide, supplied from the pump in exhibition. There will probably be a larger exhibition at Philadelphia of processes of manufacture than at any previous exhibition. The applications for space have been so numerous as to require the addition of three annexes, covering two and one-half acres, while numerous private exhibitors will put up buildings for their own use. The machinery hall proper will contain about 1,200 American exhibitors, having an average space of 279 square feet each. A more compact arrangement than has been accomplished previously, since at Vienna there were 950 exhibitors of machinery, with an average floor space of 303 square feet.

The Art Gallery.

The most imposing and ornate of all the structures is memorial hall, built at a cost of \$1,500,000 by the State of Pennsylvania and city of Philadelphia. This is placed at the disposal of the

Centennial commission, to be used during the Exhibition as an art gallery, after which it is designed to make it the receptacle of an industrial and art collection similar to the famous South Kensington museum, at London. It stands on a line parallel with, and a short distance northward of, the main building, and is in a commanding position, looking southward across the Schuylkill river to Philadelphia. It stands upon a Terrace 122 feet above the level of the Schuylkill. Being designed for an absolutely fire-proof structure, nothing combustible has been used. The design is modern



INDEPENDENCE HALL.

The hall of Independence, on Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth, was commenced in 1759, and completed in 1774, having been designed for the use of the Provincial Assemblies; and the long hall formerly in the upper story was often used for grand official banquets given to governors, distinguished strangers and generals, and to the members of the First Congress when they arrived in 1774. It was originally decorated with a stately steeple, which was taken down in 1774 on account of decay; only a small belfry was left to cover the bell until the year 1828, when the present steeple was erected as nearly like the ancient one as circumstances would permit. The ancient bell, formerly used for a clock, is remarkable for its prophetic inscription. Originally imported from England in 1752, but cracked in its first ringing, it was recast in Philadelphia, and the following inscription: Proclaim liberty throughout the land, and to all the people thereof—was placed upon it. This was more than twenty years before the independence of the colonies was dreamed of, yet, when the Declaration was signed this very bell was the first by its merry peal, to "proclaim liberty throughout the land." It now occupies a place in the south vestibule of the building. The Declaration of Independence was signed in the chamber on the left of the principal entrance. Some years since the antique architectural decorations and furniture of this room were removed, and their places supplied with new furniture and tapestry in modern style. The error has since been repaired, as far as possible, by restoring the hall to its ancient appearance. The portraits of nearly every one of the signers now adorn the walls. Open daily.

In each pavilion there is a large window, twelve and one-half feet by thirty-four feet. There are altogether eight of these windows, which will be used for the display of stained glass, glass paintings, etc. Two of them have already been applied for from Munich, and application for space in them has also been made from England. The arcades designed to screen the long walls of the galleries each consist of five groined arches, and form promenades looking outward over the grounds and toward open gardens extending back to the main wall of the building. These garden plots are each ninety feet by thirty-six feet, ornamented in the center with fountains, and intended to display statuary. The arcades are highly ornamented, and the balustrades of them and of the approaching stairways are also designed for statuary. The walls of the east and west sides of the structure display the pavilions and the walls of the picture galleries, and are relieved by niches designed for statues. The frieze is richly ornamented, and above it the central dome shows to great advantage. The rear or north front of the building is of the same general character as the main front, but, in place of the arcade, has a series of arched windows, twelve in number, with the entrance in the center. Between the pavilions is the grand balcony, a promenade two hundred and seventy-five feet long and forty-five feet wide, elevated forty feet above the ground, and overlooking to the northward the beautiful grounds of the park. On each front of the buildings the entrances open into halls eighty-two feet long, sixty feet wide and fifty feet high, decorated in modern renaissance. These, in turn, open into the center hall, eighty-three feet square, the ceiling rising over it eighty feet in height. From the east and west sides of this center hall extend the galleries, each ninety-eight feet long, forty-eight feet wide and thirty-five feet high.

These galleries admit of temporary divisions for the better display of paintings, and with the center hall form a grand hall 287 feet long and 85 feet wide, capable of comfortably accommodating 8,000 persons. This is nearly twice the dimensions of the largest hall in the United States. From the galleries doorways open into two smaller galleries, eighty-nine feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. These open north and south into private apartments connecting with the pavilion-rooms, and forming two side galleries 210 feet long. Along the whole length of the north side of the main galleries and central hall extends a corridor fourteen feet wide, opening on its north line into a series of private rooms twenty-three in number, designed for studios and smaller exhibition rooms. All the galleries and the central hall are lighted from above; the pavilions and studios from the sides. The pavilions and central hall are designed especially for the exhibition of sculpture. This fine building gives 75,000 square feet of wall space for paintings, and 20,000 square feet of floor space for statues, etc. The skylights throughout are double, the upper being of clear glass and the under of ground glass.

Great as is the space afforded in the memorial hall, the applications from American and foreign artists have proved so greatly in excess of its capacity as to require the erection of a much more spacious building. This, though only of brick, will harmonize architecturally with the memorial hall, and is to be permanent. It stands just in the rear of the original art gallery and communicates with it. It will afford 60,000 square feet of wall space available for paintings, and contains twenty-four galleries, each four feet square, besides two galleries, each one hundred feet long by forty feet wide, and two transverse central corridors, twenty feet wide.

Mrs. Conard Huelscher, of Battle Creek, has a bible 251 years old and another 243 years old.

#### Independence Hall.

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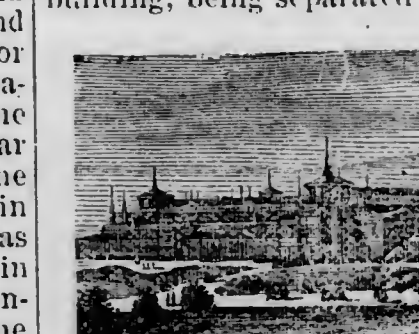


INDEPENDENCE HALL.

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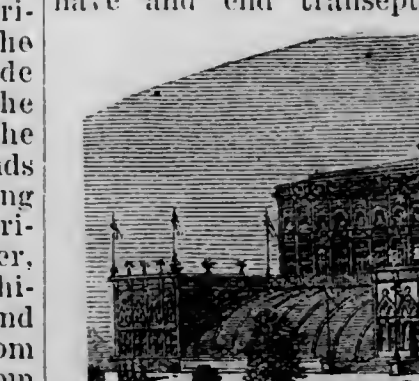
#### The Agricultural Building.

stands north of the horticultural building, being separated from it by



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

a romantic ravine, and has a commanding view of the Schuylkill river and the northwestern suburbs of Philadelphia beyond. This building will illustrate a novel combination of materials, mainly wood and glass, and will consist of a long nave crossed by three transverse, each being composed of truss-arches of Gothic form. The nave will be 820 feet long by 125 feet in width, with a height of 75 feet from the floor to the point of the arch. This central transept will be 100 feet wide and 75 feet high, and the two end transepts 80 feet wide and 70 feet high. Its interior appearance will resemble that of a great cathedral, and in looking from transept to transept, the vista will be extremely imposing. A portion of this building will be supplied with steam power for the use of agricultural machinery. The four courts inclosed by the nave and transverse, and also the four spaces at the corners of the building, having the nave and end transepts for two of



HORTICULTURAL HALL.

their sides, are to be roofed, and will form valuable spaces for exhibits. The ground plan of the building is parallelogram 540 feet by 820 feet, covering about ten and one-quarter acres. Sixteen foreign nations reserve space in this building, and in the 147,572 square feet which remain, more than 1,000 American exhibitors are to be accommodated. This necessitates special buildings for the collective exhibits of their natural resources provided by the different States.

In addition to the ground within the enclosure, an eligibly-located stockyard, 22 acres in extent, has been provided for the display of live stock, which will be exhibited in series of shows during the months of September, October and November. Two farms, moreover, of about 50 acres each, have been planted for the trials of agricultural machinery.

Mrs. Conard Huelscher, of Battle Creek, has a bible 251 years old and another 243 years old.

#### Horticultural Building.

The city of Philadelphia made a liberal grant of money to provide for the horticultural department of the Exhibition an extremely ornate and commodious building, which is designed to remain in permanence as an ornament to Fairmount Park. This structure is located on a terrace bordering the Schuylkill river, at a distance north of memorial hall, and has a commanding view of Schuylkill river valley and the northwestern portions of Philadelphia. Romantic ravines running down to the river are on either side, separating it on the south from memorial hall and the north from Agricultural Building. These ravines are being spanned by ornamental bridges 300 feet long and 60 feet wide, for convenience of access. Carriage roads, a railway, and foot walks, will pass over them. The horticultural building is designed in the Moresque style of architecture of the twelfth century, the chief materials externally being iron and glass, supported by fine marble and brick work. The building is 383 feet long, 163 feet wide, and 72 feet high to the top of the lantern. The main floor is occupied by the central conservatory, 230 feet by 80 feet, and 55 feet high, surmounted by a lantern 170 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 14 feet high. Running entirely around this conservatory, at a height of 20 feet from the floor, is a gallery five feet wide.

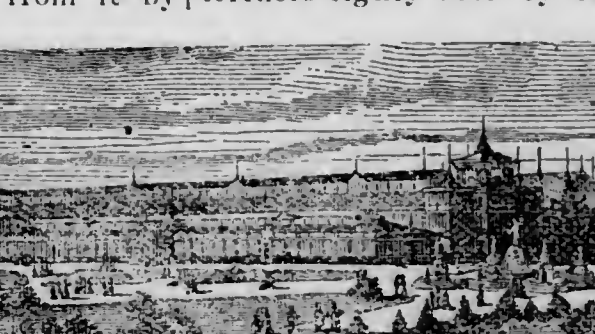
On the north and south sides of this



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

principal room are four forcing houses for the propagation of young plants, each of them 100 feet by 50 feet, and covered by curved roofs of iron and glass, which, appearing upon the exterior of the building, present a very fine feature. A vestibule 30 feet square separates the two forcing houses on each side, and there are similar vestibules at the center of the east and west ends, on either side of which are apartments for restaurants, reception rooms, offices, etc. Ornamental stairways lead from these vestibules to the internal galleries of the conservatory, as well as staircases, each 100 feet long and 10 feet wide, which surmount the roofs of the forcing houses. These external galleries are connected with a grand promenade, formed by the roofs of the rooms on the lower floor, giving a superficial area of about 17,000 square feet.

The east and west entrances to the horticultural building are approached by flights of blue marble steps, from terraces eighty feet by twenty feet,



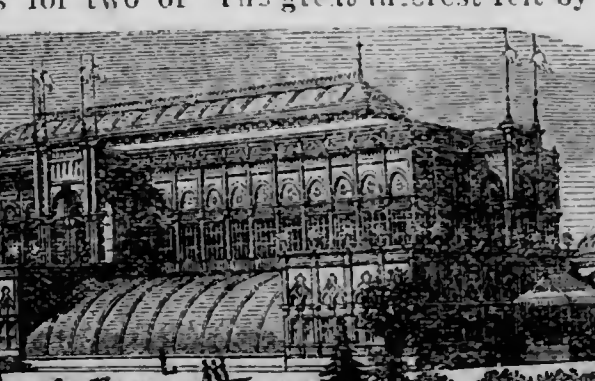
HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

in the center of each of which stands an open kiosque twenty feet in diameter. Each entrance is beautified by ornamental tile and marble work, and the scales of the main conservatory are to be adorned with eight attractive fountains. The corridors connecting the conservatory with the surrounding apartments upon fine vistas in every direction, and the beauties of the surrounding park, with the river flowing in front and more than one hundred feet beneath the building, add to the attractions. Extensive heating arrangements are provided in the basement, which is of fireproof construction, and the restaurant kitchens will also be located there.

Surrounding this building there are thirty-five acres of ground, which will be devoted to horticultural purposes, and have been suitably planted. In them there is an extensive series of sunken gardens.

#### Our International Exhibition.

The great interest felt by our peo-



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

ple in the success of this national enterprise has led us to secure the accompanying illustrations and the latest information relative to its progress. The following description will give a complete idea of the extent of the grounds and the size of the buildings: The Exhibition buildings are located in Fairmount Park, which adjoins the built-up portions of Philadelphia on the north-western corner. This is a beautiful park of 2,740 acres, upon which the city has already spent over \$6,000,000, and is now annually expending a large sum in adornments and improvements. Through it runs the Schuylkill river, bordered by high banks and ravines, and its great natural beauty has been enhanced by art. The buildings are located on some of the most beautiful spots on the banks of this river, groves of stately trees surrounding them, splendid views of river and landscape being afforded. These buildings stand from 112 feet to 120 feet above the highest tide-water level in the Delaware river.



JOHNS, 87 Maiden Lane,



LINENFELSER & FABER'S COLUMB.

We are now receiving New Goods daily, consisting of

DRY GOODS

AND NOTIONS

Ready-Made Clothing

HATS and CAPS

BOOTS & SHOES

Grocery & Glassware

These goods were bought to be sold at Prices to Suit Customers.

We buy all our goods in Chicago and New York, for cash, and defy competition!

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

All are invited to come and examine our goods, and they will not go away dissatisfied.

We sell for Cash, and can sell Cheaper than any establishment that sells on trust. We do not have to make up our bad debts off our cash customers, and can afford to put our goods at the lowest prices.

You can save money by buying your goods of us. You can get better goods for less money. We keep no shoddy, but all our goods are warranted to be of the best material and what they are represented.

We keep constantly on hand the best stock of

GROCERIES

In the Minnesota Valley, consisting of Coffees, Sugar, Teas, Pure Spices, etc., etc., which we are selling at prices that defy competition.

We pay the highest market price for Wheat, Oats, Corn, Barley, and all kinds of farm produce, in cash, or goods at cash prices.

F. LINENFELSER, GEORGE FABER.

Boots and Shoes very cheap, and good goods warranted at the New Cash Store of Streissguth & Heinemann, Chaska.

HOME ITEMS

REDUCTION IN FARE.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway.

Chicago & St. Paul Ry. Rate Table

Chicago to St. Paul	1.00
St. Paul to Chicago	1.00
Chicago to Minneapolis	.75
Minneapolis to Chicago	.75
Chicago to Duluth	1.25
Duluth to Chicago	1.25
Chicago to St. Cloud	.85
St. Cloud to Chicago	.85
Chicago to Brainerd	1.10
Brainerd to Chicago	1.10
Chicago to Bemidji	1.00
Bemidji to Chicago	1.00
Chicago to Crookston	.90
Crookston to Chicago	.90
Chicago to Grand Rapids	1.00
Grand Rapids to Chicago	1.00
Chicago to Hibbing	1.10
Hibbing to Chicago	1.10
Chicago to Iron River	1.00
Iron River to Chicago	1.00
Chicago to Joliet	1.25
Joliet to Chicago	1.25
Chicago to La Crosse	1.00
La Crosse to Chicago	1.00
Chicago to Madison	.85
Madison to Chicago	.85
Chicago to Milwaukee	.75
Milwaukee to Chicago	.75
Chicago to St. Louis	2.00
St. Louis to Chicago	2.00

Here and There.

"River Jake" has repaired, painted and gilded his saloon in first class style. Call in and take a "peep."

Chris Elder, regaled his friends with some of Orth's Minneapolis celebrated "Book Rev" last Saturday and Sunday.

H. Goodrich, at Young's old stand, still continues selling goods below cost. Just the place to go and buy what you need.

Our Baker is doing a splendid business. His new "wagon" can be seen on the go, nearly every day. Patronize him.

Go to Jassoy's, Carver, for cheap groceries.

Jordan, Scott County wants a newspaper, so says the Shakopee Amos. Reason: County seat fight in prospect. Jordan is a lively and enterprising burglar and can support a good paper.

Henk will soon have the foundation of his new brick block underway.

Messrs. Linenfelser & Faber sold on Saturday last 500 dozen of eggs, to a Minneapolis Commission man. These eggs were all taken in at their store in 2 days.

Peter Itis has a fine article of lager beer at his saloon.

August Klammner's new house, on the Victoria road is up and enclosed. It looks well from chestnut street.

The Chaska Neptune Fishing Club, seem to be asleep this summer. The Captain hasn't got over his winter fever. Eh!

The rain storm last Sunday night, caused our town Supervisors some little trouble inspecting roads, &c.

A Jassoy, at Dunn's old store, Carver, is selling piles of goods, his store is jam full of people, from morning till night. You can buy at your own price for cash.

Mr. Henk has concluded to make a basement story under his new store building. It will be "nobby."

Mr. Thies, has received a very good letter of introduction to J. Bancroft Davis, U. S. Minister to the Court of Prussia, from the Hon. Alex. Ramsey, a personal friend of Mr. Davis.

Mr. Greiner and Krayenbuhl have put their gardens in splendid shape. Mrs. Young is also beautifying the grounds around her residence.

Parasols! Parasols! at the New Cash Store of Streissguth & Heinemann.

Catholic Services. - Services at the Catholic Church, last Sunday, drew an immense concourse of people to this village. The Rev. Father Venn, formerly of Henderson, delivered a very eloquent and impressive discourse.

We are also informed that the Rev. Father Lette, will return to Chaska, and resume permanent charge of this congregation.

Henning asked us to look at his goods, and prices, as we were passing his store a day or two since; showing us shoes for \$1.00; shirts for 50 cents; fine callipers, custom made, for \$1.25; and many other articles equally low. From what we saw, it is our impression, that Henning intends to sell as cheap as the cheapest, and as good goods as the "goodest." Give Fred a call, and we warrant you, you won't go away dissatisfied.

To Advertisers. - We have had to leave out a couple of columns of adv. for the past few weeks, but will make the time good hereafter. It isn't often that country papers are troubled that way.

New slaves in endless variety at the New Cash Store of Streissguth & Heinemann, Chaska.

Good. - The H. & D. Railroad have agreed with Mr. Eitel, to put in a side track, running from the road to Mr. Eitel's Mill as soon as his improvements are completed.

Notice. - The Sheriff gives notice in another column that will prove of interest to those owing the late Treasurer, Frank Hassenstab. The whole matter has been placed in his hands, for collection by order of the court, in favor of the County. All those being indebted to the late Treasurer will consult their own interest by paying up at once and save costs of collection.

Clothing! Clothing!! Clothing!!! - An immense stock of new clothing just arrived at the New Cash Store of Streissguth & Heinemann.

Boats and Shoes very cheap, and good goods warranted at the New Cash Store of Streissguth & Heinemann, Chaska.

New Carding Mill

In another column will be found the advertisement of A. M. Swenson of Carver, who announces to the farmers of this and adjoining counties that he has just finished a first class carding mill, and is now ready to receive wool for carding, and guarantee good work at reasonable charges. The machinery was put in under the immediate supervision of Capt. Chas. Johnson, one of the very best mechanics in the country, and is in a No. 1 order. There is no reason why a mill of this kind should not pay, all that is necessary, is for our farmers to patronize it, which we feel sure they will do. Mr. Swenson is entitled to credit for the enterprise he has shown in the erection of so useful an institution at so great an expense.

Fire. - Just as we go to press, we learn that the dwelling house of George Bleicher of Benton burned down on Tuesday night. Only a part of the contents were saved. Building and contents partially insured.

Acquitted. - Chas. Marcus, who was arrested last fall for robbing the safe of A. H. Reed & Co. of \$900 had his trial at Glenwood, and was acquitted on Wednesday last. The trial lasted nearly a week. The many friends of the Marcus family will be pleased to hear of this result.

Sentenced. - A. L. Booth of McLeod County, who was arrested on charge of bigamy, had his trial last week at Glenwood, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500, and in default of payment of the same was committed to the Carver County Jail for an indefinite time. He says he is perfectly satisfied to stay with Sheriff Du Toit for a while.

We are informed by A. M. Swenson of Carver that he will immediately commence the erection of a "Feed Mill," in connection with his Carding Mill, and will have it ready to commence business the coming fall. This is just what we want and feel certain it will be a paying investment. We wish this county had more men of the stamp of friend Swenson.

Post Office. - Chas. Ramsdell has received notice from the Post-office Dept., Washington, that he had been appointed post-master in place of F. Thies, resigned. Mr. R. has sent on his bond and as soon as approved Mr. R. will take charge of the office, and, we understand, move the same to the Drug store.

Delayed. - We have been delayed in getting our new material for the German department. Part of it has been received and the remainder will be here in time for our next issue. The German type had to be ordered from Chicago.

Pay Up. - Advertisers are requested to pay up at once, as the purchase of new material for the office necessitates a large outlay of money.

Good. - We understand that our old friend Nils Thompson of Dahlgren, who was burned out some time ago, and who had a small amount of insurance in the Swedish Ins. Co. of his neighborhood, has been paid. He will rebuild soon. We wish him better luck hereafter.

Fishers Attention. - There will be a meeting of the members of Neptune Fishing Club, at the Washington House, Sunday, May 21, at 7 o'clock p. m., sharp. Every member is requested to be present. JOHN KERRER, Secy.

Personal. - Michael & Charles Hermann, of Benton township, made us a pleasant call on Tuesday last, at the same time handing us the names of several new subscribers for the "Herald."

Mathias Goetz, of Winsted, McLeod County, was in town on Wednesday, visiting friends.

Peter Michels Esq., of Carver, made us a call on Friday last.

Capt. Mills of Carver, was in town on Sunday, and was warmly greeted by his many friends in this village.

A. M. Swenson & lady, of Carver were in town on Saturday.

John A. Hillstrom, one of the prominent men of San Francisco was in our village last week.

H. J. Peck, passed through town on his way to Carver with his family on Saturday last.

Teacher's Association. - The next meeting of this association will be held at the school house in Chaska, on Saturday May 20, from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m.

The following is the programme adopted:

Time.	Exercise.
1:00	Organization.
1:20	History.
1:40	Arithmetic.
2:00	Writing.
2:20	Recitation.
2:40	Grammar.
3:00	Geography.
3:20	Methods.

The exercises will be conducted by different members of the association. All friends of education are respectfully invited to be present.

NOTICE. - All persons indebted to us by note or Book accounts, are hereby notified to call on Geo. A. DuToit at the Carver Co. Bank, and pay up, or costs will be made. We are authorized by us to give receipts for all moneys paid to him. Chaska May 18th 1876. THIES & WOLFE.

NOTICE. - I have this day given Geo. A. DuToit a Power of Attorney to rent, or sell, all my personal property, and real estate, and any persons wishing to rent, or purchase, will please call on him. Chaska May 18th 1876. FERDINAND THIES.

GREAT BARGAINS!

Great Closing Out Sale!

AT DUNN'S OLD STORE, CARVER, MINN.

To commence on Saturday, May 13, and to continue until \$12,000 worth of goods are sold, at and

Below Cost

For CASH, or in Exchange for Produce.

The undersigned being desirous to retire from business is fully determined to sell his entire stock, consisting of

Ready Made Clothing, Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Crockery, at and below cost.

Special attention is called to an immense stock of Men's and Boys'

Ready Made Clothing!

Made up in the latest style. Also to his extensive stock of

MILLINERY GOODS!

Consisting of Ladies' and Misses' trimmed Hats, Flowers, Ribbons &c.

Remember Dunn's Old Store is the Place.

A. JASSOY.

Carver, Monday, May 8, 1876.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF GOODS IN CHASKA!

AT YOUNG'S OLD STAND, KEPT BY

H. Goodrich.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our advertisement. It is well worth while to read it. We do not say "Competition take a back seat!" but we do say, that we are bound not to be UNDERSED!

We have just received from St. Paul the largest stock of goods that has ever been brought to the Minnesota Valley, bought at the lowest prices, and we are confident, that we can offer greater inducements than any other house in Chaska.

OUR PRICE LIST.

Good Coffee 5	do	1 00	Good, nice latest style prints	4-6
Saleratus 16	do	1 00	Good sheeting	5-10
Soap 26 bars for		1 00	Striped shirting	10-20
Tea 2	do	1 00	Picking as low as	10
Oysters, 6 cans for		1 00	Black and white	5-12 1/2
Peaches 5	do	1 00	Cheviots	10
Strawberries 5	do	1 00	Alpacas	25-30
Raspberries 5	do	1 00	Large summer shawls	90
Pepper 3 boxes		25	Duckings	15-20
Fine out chewing tobacco per lb		75	Jeans as low as	15
Smoking do		40	Dennies	12 1/2
Vinegar, per gal		25	Farmers cloth	15
Molasses do		40	Stockings	5-25
Good syrup do		65		

THE LARGEST STOCK IN

THE LARGEST STOCK IN

BOOTS & SHOES

EVER BROUGHT TO CHASKA.

Good summer boots we sell for	\$2 50	Boys' Shoes in proportion.	\$1 00
Thick Boots	3 50	Ladies' surged shoes	1 00
Good fine do	4 00	Goat footed shoes	2 25
Mens fox do	2 50	Good goat shoes	1 50
Mens best plow shoes	2 00	Heavy shoes, A, calf,	75
Fine gaiters	2 00	Slippers	75
Red Shoes	1 75	Misses' and children shoes to correspond.	
Black do	1 25	And all other goods at lowest possible	
Low Ties	1 75	prices.	

H GOODRICH

LARGEST STOCK

OF GENERAL

Merchandise

Ever Exhibited at Chaska,

AT BOTTOM PRICES!

STREISSGUTH

& HEINEMANN

CHASKA, MINNESOTA.

Cash for Wheat. All Kinds of Produce in Exchange.

Chaska Harness Shop!

BY Hammer & Beierstettel.

STORE NEAR NATIONAL HOTEL.

We start in now with a very large and varied stock of Double & Single Harness, Whips, Blankets, Trunks & Valises, and all other goods in our line which will be sold at bottom prices for cash. Repairing done to order on short Notice.

Give us a call and examine our Stock.

A. M. SWENSON,

Proprietor of the

CARVER CARDING MILL!

CARVER, MINNESOTA.

Mr. Swenson has just finished his carding Mill and is now ready to receive

WOOL FOR CARDING!

Charges reasonable, and good work guaranteed. He also pays the highest

CASH PRICE FOR WOOL.

Mill on Carver Creek.

Sheriffs Sale.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a writ of execution issued out of and under the seal of the District Court of the Eighth Judicial District, in and for the County of Carver, and State of Minnesota, to the Sheriff of the County of Carver, and State of Minnesota, docketed and delivered upon a Judgment rendered and docketed in the District Court of said Carver County, on the 23d day of July A. D. 1875, in an action therein, wherein Adam Finck & Frederick Theobald, Co-partners as Finck & Theobald, were plaintiffs and Stephen O'Hagen was defendant, in favor of said plaintiffs and against said defendant, for the sum of one hundred twenty five and 15/100 dollars (\$125.05) with interest on said sum since said 23d day of July 1875. I have this 2nd day of May A. D. 1876, levied upon the following described real property as the property of the said Stephen O'Hagen, and that I, F. E. DuToit, Sheriff of said County of Carver, will sell at public vendue to the highest bidder therefor for cash, the North West quarter, of section eight (8), Township 117, Range 26 west, containing 160 acres, more or less according to government survey, situate in Carver County, Minnesota, to satisfy the amount then due on said execution, with costs of sale.

Dated May 2d 1876.

F. E. DU TOIT, Sheriff of Carver Co.

JOS. WEINMANN, Plt's Atty.

BERN LEVERMANN,

proprietor of the

CHASKA BREWERY,

Chaska, Minn.

Orders for Beer from neighboring towns promptly attended to.

AUCTIONEER.

JERRY EHEMAN,

LAKETOWN, MINN.

I hereby offer my services to the citizens of Carver County, as a public auctioneer. I will attend all sales in any part of the county in either English or German, and at rates as cheap as the cheapest.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. F. Salter.

Is constantly in receipt of, and at all times supplied with a full assortment of

Fashionable Millinery Goods.

Dress Trimmings, Hosiery, &c.

Dress Making promptly attended to.

She therefore invites the patronage of the ladies of Chaska and surrounding country, to visit her at her residence, where she will be pleased to receive them, and to examine her stock of goods, especially as to the latest styles and prices.

HARNES & SADDLERY.

WATERTOWN, MINN.

S. B. KOHLER, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of harnesses, saddlery, Blankets and Trimmings.

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

GOOD PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.

I will sell at a bargain my dwelling and store situated opposite the athletic Club in Chaska well located for any kind of business. Will sell the whole cheap.

FRANK HAMEL.

WAGONS! WAGONS!

JOSEPH ESS.

Has now on hand and is constantly manufacturing

LUMBER WAGONS, LIGHT DOUBLE AND SINGLE WAGONS AND BUGGIES.

We will sell cheap and guarantee satisfaction to our customers.

All kinds of repairing done on short notice. Call at his shop. The large brown colored two story building just above Barthels Station Chaska Minn.

The Old Pioneer Harness Shop.

CARVER, MINN.

JOHN HCKELRATH, Pro.

A very large assortment of double and single harness constantly kept on hand. Repairing done to order on short notice. Prices to suit the times. Store opposite Holmes & Anderson, Main St. Carver.

A. C. LASSEN,

WACONIA, MINN.,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS

& CAPS, MILLINERY

GOODS, TIN & WOODEN

WARE, CROCKERY &

CHINA WARE, &c.

An assortment always on hand. No humbug. No goods sold without profit. Honesty is the best policy.

Notarial business of any kind done. Charges full.

AUCTION!

The undersigned will sell at Auction at his residence in Chaska, on

Saturday, May 20, 1876,

at 10 o'clock a. m., his entire household

furniture, consisting of bedding, carpets, bedsteads, lounges, bureaus, tables, chairs, stoves, crockery &c. Also one new Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, and one smaller sewing Machine.

Terms: Sums under \$5, cash; sums over \$5, five months credit, on good secured notes, with 10 per cent interest.

FRED. THIES, Propr.

MATH. LOGELIN, Auctioneer.

BRICK & LUMBER.

CHAS. & GRISWOLD

Manufacture and keep on hand at all times the well known and justly celebrated

CHASKA BRICK.

Also dealers in all kinds of

Pine Lumber.

Cash paid for dry maple wood. In February and March we shall offer LUMBER in exchange for SOFT WOOD.

FOR SALE. - Two good work horses. Chaska, Dec. 21st 1875.

GREGG & GRISWOLD. CHASKA, MINN.

NEW LEGALS.

Foreclosure Sale Under Decree.

&lt;



**THE WEEKLY VALLEY HERALD**  
**ALD-Rates of Advertising.**

Space, 1 w. 2 w. 3 w. 4 w. 5 w. 6 w. 7 w. 8 w. 9 w. 10 w. 11 w. 12 w. 1 year.	1 m. 2 m. 3 m. 4 m. 5 m. 6 m. 7 m. 8 m. 9 m. 10 m. 11 m. 12 m. 1 year.
1 inch \$75 1.25 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00	1 inch \$75 1.25 2.00 3.00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 11.00 12.00
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Legal advertisements, 75 cents per folio, first insertion, and 35 cents each subsequent insertion. Payment required on delivery of advertisement.

A legal folio is 250 ems solid matter.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion.

Transient advertisements payable in advance.

## The Valley Herald

Official County Paper.



**A. L. DU TOIT, Publisher.**  
**F. E. DU TOIT, Editor.**

### OFFICERS OF CARVER COUNTY.

Treasurer—Peter Weege.  
 Auditor—L. Struikens.  
 Reg. of Deeds—F. Greiner.  
 Sheriff—F. E. Du Toit.  
 Clerk of Court—G. Krayenbuhl.  
 Attorney—E. Hamlin.  
 Surveyor—J. O'Brien.  
 Judge of Probate—J. A. Sargent.  
 School Supt.—Wm. Benson.  
 Coroner—Fred Oberle.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.**  
 S. B. Kohler, Chairman.  
 R. B. Patterson.  
 F. E. Du Toit.  
 A. J. Carlson.  
 R. Erhard.

CHAS. RAMSELL has been appointed postmaster in place of F. Theis, resigned. We are willing that he should occupy the position for the few months intervening until the inauguration of a Democratic President.

Mrs. SYRAT is circulating a lot of sensational speeches, headed "Jeff Davis and Amnesty." It may do a lot of harm, but it won't take in this section. The Democratic party are too patriotic to support anybody but a true loyal knight for President. The time for "decoy ducks" is past.

### For Tilden.

By reference to the proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, published in another column, it will be seen that the Democracy of this county, through their delegates in convention assembled, have declared their preference for SAMUEL J. TILDEN, of New York, for President. It is but one of the many straws thrown in the same direction recently, but is an emphatic evidence of the settling of the popular mind. With the battle cry of REPUBLICANISM and HONESTY in the administration of the affairs of the general government, and Tilden as the standard bearer of the Democracy, we may expect a glorious victory in November next.

### Why Tilden is Strong.

There are two very forcible reasons in favor of the nomination of Tilden at St. Louis. In the first place he is honest, and has demonstrated that as an executive officer he can be thoroughly relied upon to conduct a reform administration. In these times, when the people are reversing the old motto and looking to men, not measures, Gov. Tilden's reputation and character are a host in themselves. They are matters which the St. Louis convention cannot afford to overlook, and which there is great reason to believe will have much to do with the decision.

While we would not urge the nomination of a man for mere availability, when a good man combines special availability with his other first-class qualities the argument in his behalf becomes well nigh irresistible. The availability situation is this: Almost any Democratic nominee is sure of 138 electoral votes in the South. To elect requires 47 more, and of these New York furnishes 35, leaving only 12 more to be secured in the north, west and on the Pacific coast. The Democratic party must make a certainty of New York in order to win. They cannot afford to jeopardize that State. Tilden has some local opposition, it is true, but it comes from the casting ring and Boss Tweed's representatives in Tammany. It is an opposition which brings to his support the honest men of New York, regardless of party. Ohio has been already thrown away by the rag-baggytes, and a hard money man can alone save New York and the Democratic party from defeat. Tilden is a platform of sound reform and business principles of himself, and with due deference to other candidates he is the only man named who can certainly carry New York. The Democrats cannot afford to dabble with uncertainties this year.

### Republican Convention.

The Republican County Convention met at Waconia on Thursday last, and organized by calling Hon. H. R. Dreyer to the chair and selecting Chas. Halgren, Esq., as secretary.

The following persons were then chosen to represent the county in the State Convention.

Dr. E. H. Lewis, Carver; Peter Iltis, Chaska; C. Halgren, Watertown.

The delegates were not instructed.

# The Weekly Valley Herald.

**A. L. DU TOIT & CO., Proprietors.**

**VOLUME 14**

**CHASKA, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1876.**

**TERMS, \$1.50 Per Annum.**

**NUMBER 40.**

### Monument to Judge Chatfield.

The following letter explains itself:  
 BELLE PLAINE, May 21st, 1875.  
 General Sir—Will you have the kindness to say to the gentlemen of your bar association and others who have assisted in procuring a beautiful monument as a tribute of respect to my late husband, that they have accomplished the dearest wish of my heart! For which they will please accept my grateful thanks.  
 Very respectfully,  
 ESTHER E. CHATFIELD.

### Democratic and Liberal County Convention.

The convention was called to order by Mr. Patterson, Chairman. F. E. Du Toit was called to the chair as temporary chairman, and L. Struikens was chosen as temporary secretary.

The following committees were appointed to wit:

On Credentials.—Robert Patterson, Chairman; Col. Oberle and W. H. Mills.  
 On Permanent Organization.—James F. Dille, Robert Miller and Geo. Schoell.  
 Resolutions.—Capt. Mills, Robt. Patterson and P. Weege.

The Convention then took a recess until 1:30 p.m.

The committee on permanent organization reported that Capt. Mills should act as chairman and L. Struikens as secretary of the convention. Report accepted.

The report of the committee on credentials was read and accepted.

The committee on resolutions offered the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the administration of the Republican party has been one of malfeasance in office, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the Democratic and Liberal Republican party of the county of Carver hereby invite the cooperation of all friends of honesty and reform, regardless of past party differences, in opposition to its further continuance in power.

Resolved, That the pledges of reform made by it in 1868 and 1872 have not been kept, and it is not entitled to our support.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the resumption of specie payments as soon as practicable.

Resolved, That we recognize S. J. Tilden, of New York, as the true representative of the principles of reform, honesty and financial ability.

Resolved, That the delegates to our State Convention are hereby instructed to use their influence for his nomination as President of the United States.

It was then moved that the delegates to represent Carver county at the State Convention be elected by acclamation.

Delegates were elected as follows:  
 J. F. Dille, R. Patterson, W. H. Mills, P. Weege, A. Kohler, J. G. Mastzold and A. G. Anderson.

Power of substitution was voted the delegates.

Voted that the next county convention be held in Waconia.

On motion the convention adjourned sine die.

### Second District Democratic Congressional Candidate.

Red Wing Argus (den.)

In this city there are men capable not only of filling the place, but would adorn it in a manner seldom found in the average Minnesota congressmen. Prominent in this regard are Judge Wilder and Senator Williston, though neither are candidates, and probably could not be prevailed upon to run. Wabashaw county appears to have a candidate in the person of Senator J. Ed. Doughty, though we opine that his strength in the coming contest will, like the last one, be confined to the delegates from his own county. What claims the Minnesota Valley will present time alone will develop. Possibly E. St. Julien may ask a "nomination," though it is more probable that some new name will be presented.

### Death of Gen. Willis A. Gorman.

The St. Paul dailies of Monday last, brought us the sad intelligence of the death of this eminent soldier and statesman. Gen. Gorman was born in Kentucky, but in early life moved to Bloomington, Ind., and at the age of 23 commenced an active political life; commencing by representing his county in the Legislature, then, upon the breaking out of the Mexican war, by enlisting in the service, and raising the fourth Indiana regiment, of which he was commissioned colonel. On his return from Mexico he was elected to Congress, and upon the organization of the Territory of Minnesota, was commissioned by President Pierce Governor of the Territory, and in 1853 he became a resident of Minnesota. His career in Minnesota is well known, being familiar to almost every household.

Gen. Gorman was 60 years of age at the time of his death, and leaves a wife and three children—all occupying positions of trust and profit—to mourn his death. His funeral was one of the largest ever held in the State, and the city of St. Paul was literally draped in mourning, for the loss of one of her favorite sons.

The New Jersey Democrats in State convention passed a resolution favoring the nomination of Joel Parker for President.

### The Valley Herald.

#### Deutsches Departement.

#### Lokales.

#### Demokratische und liberal-republikanische County Convention.

Am letzten Samstag fand die demokratische und liberal-republikanische County Convention in Waconia statt.

Herr W. H. Mills wurde zum Vorsitzenden und Herr L. Struikens zum Sekretär gewählt.

Die folgenden Beschlüsse wurden einstimmig angenommen:

Am Samstag fand die Administration der republikanischen Partei eine cerimonie und feierliche Versammlung.

Die Beschlüsse, dass die demokratische und liberal-republikanische Partei vom Carver Co. hiermit alle Freunde der Gerechtigkeit und Reform ohne Unterschied früherer Parteizugehörigkeit zur Unterstützung der Demokratischen Partei einladet.

Die Beschlüsse, dass die Beschlüsse der Reform welche die republikanische Partei in den Jahren 1868 und 1872 machte, nicht gehalten werden und dass diese Partei keine Ansprüche auf unsere Unterstützung machen kann.

Die Beschlüsse, dass wir für Gerechtigkeit, Freiheit und die für das Volk als möglich damit verbunden werden soll.

Die Beschlüsse, dass wir in Sam. J. Tilden den New York einen würdigen Kandidaten für den Reichspräsidenten, Gerechtigkeit und finanzielle Fähigkeit erkennen.

Die Beschlüsse, dass die Delegaten zur demokratischen Staatsconvention hiermit einladen, ihren Einfluss für die Nominierung von Sam. J. Tilden für Präsidenten zu verwenden.

Alle Delegaten zur Staatsconvention wurden gewählt:

J. F. Dille, R. Patterson, W. H. Mills, Peter Weege, J. G. Mastzold und A. G. Anderson.

Es wurde beschlossen, die nächste County Convention in Waconia abzuhalten.

Die Beschlüsse, dass wir für Gerechtigkeit, Freiheit und die für das Volk als möglich damit verbunden werden soll.

Die Beschlüsse, dass wir in Sam. J. Tilden den New York einen würdigen Kandidaten für den Reichspräsidenten, Gerechtigkeit und finanzielle Fähigkeit erkennen.

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J. F. Dille, R. Patterson, W. H. Mills, Peter Weege, J. G. Mastzold und A. G. Anderson.

### Republikanische Co. Convention.

Die republikanische Co. Convention wurde am letzten Donnerstag in Waconia abgehalten.

Der Akt. S. A. Denny fungierte als Vorsitzender und Herr Chas. Halgren als Sekretär.

Die folgenden Herren wurden als Delegaten zur Staatsconvention gewählt:

Dr. G. S. Lewis, Peter Iltis, G. Halgren.

Zusammenkünfte für Herren und Damen billig bei Knechtel u. Haber.

—Herr F. Hage von der Min. Kreise Presse hatte uns am letzten Mittwoch einen freundschaftlichen Besuch ab.

—Ein Bild in der Ecke von H. B. Hennig zeigt uns, dass der neue Sommeranbau in der schäner und reicher Anbau eingetragten sind, und dabei noch — was eigentlich die Hauptsache ist — zu den billigen Preisen verkauft werden.

—Da Herr A. Jassoy von Carver beabsichtigt, sich von Geschäfte zurückzuziehen, so werden alle Waren zu und unter Kostenpreis verkauft. Man sehe die Anzeige.

**\$100. \$100.**

**Hundert Dollars**

**BELOHNUNG!**

werden demjenigen bezahlt, welcher den Falsch in Carver County nachweist, wo Waren im Durchschnitt billiger und mit weniger Zweifeln verkauft werden als bei

**Adolph Eiselein,**

Waconia, Minn.

Sollte sich ein großer Lager

**General Merchandise.**

**IMMER FRISCHE WAAREN!**

Günstige Preise werden für Produkte aller Art festgesetzt.

**40**

**Aufgekauft,**

**FARMER!**

Die Zeiten sind verändert, so auch die Preise; darum rufe ich Jeder auf, dass er nicht betrogen wird. Unterzeichneter nicht, das alles billiger werden, so mühe und der Preis von Waren herabgesetzt werden. Derselbe garantiert, dass seine Waren gut und dauerhaft gemacht wird. Immer 50 billiger als die Weltbörse oder andere Stellen. Letzte Waren und billige Preise an Hand. Reparaturen in Wägen sowie Schmiede- und Eisenarbeiten.

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### CARVER

#### CARDING MILL!

**A. M. SWENSON, Eigenthümer,**

**Carver, Minnesota.**

Der Unterzeichnete hat alle Maschinen, welche in eine erste Klasse "Carding Mill" gehört, angekauft, und ist jetzt bereit, Bestellungen für

**Kraempeln von Wolle!**

entgegenzunehmen. Preis billig. Alle Arbeit wird garantiert. Der höchste

**CASH PREIS FUER WOLLE**



## MINN

The prospect is good that everybody on American soil will be cheerfully sick of the word Centennial before the close of the year. We only have the Centennial show at Philadelphia, but Centennial theatricals, concert and magic lantern exhibitions, Centennial cigars, jackknives and toothpicks, Centennial mint juleps, chocolate and soda-water, besides an indescribable amount of other Centennial nonsense, all of which easily illustrates how many Centennials there are in the country.

cision is reported to be that while he

bank capital. The bill for issuing ten millions of silver in exchange for legal tenders was defeated—139 yeas and 73 nays. It was not two thirds in the affirmative. The

"She ought to 'ave knocked around Hindia as Ili 'ave, and then she might talk about bein' hempress."

tickets to the films, but have consented to return home, and were about town trying to dispose of their tickets. They didn't find any purchasers.

Mrs. Conard Huelscher, of Battle Creek, has a bible 251 years old and another 243 years old.

bi-monthly volumes when desired. They will supply specimen-pages, on application, gratis.







